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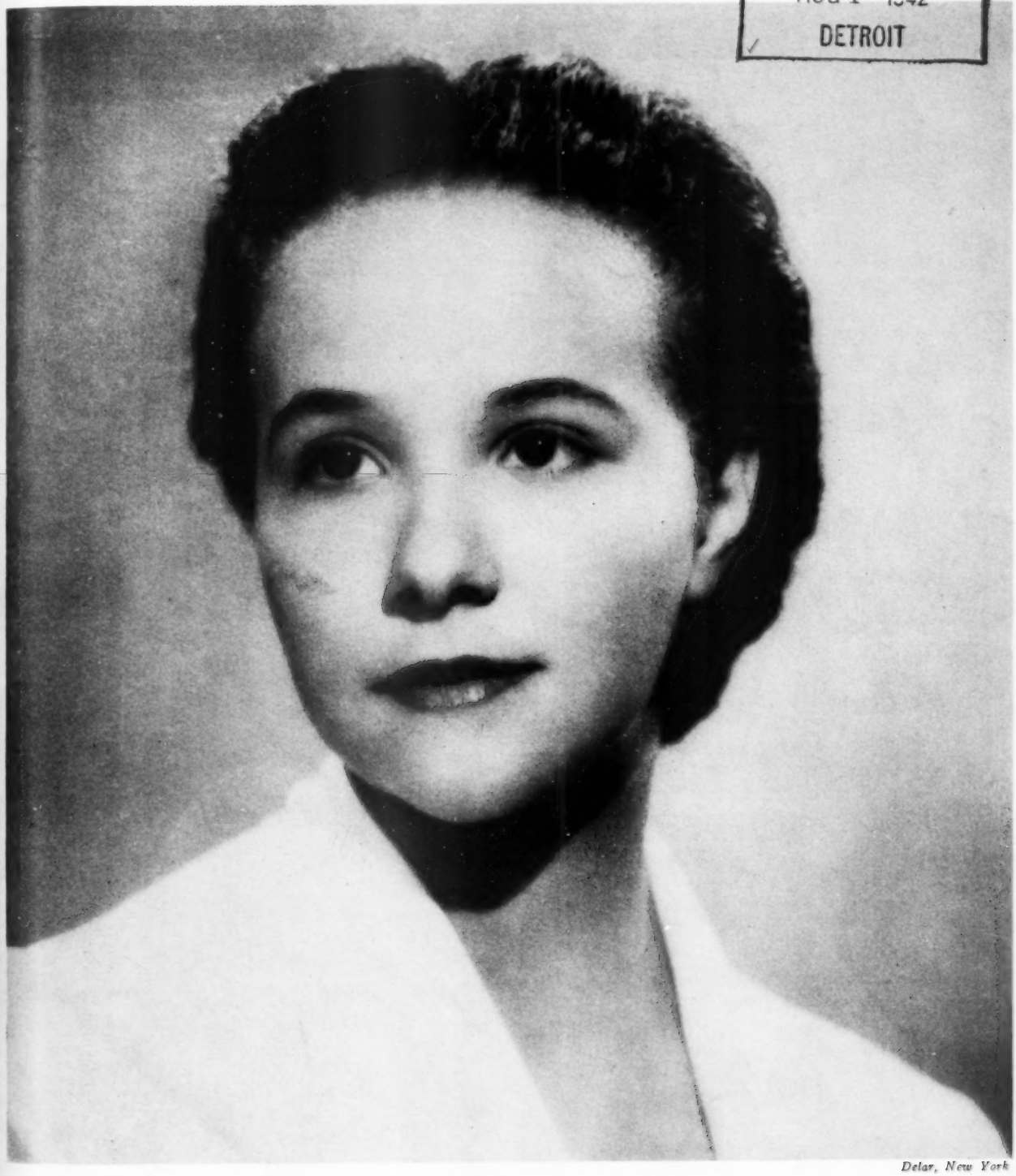

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College and School News

Florida Normal and Industrial Institute opened its 50th annual summer school with over 150 teachers and students registered. Recent State requirements and greater need for teachers in the present emergency are responsible for the increased enrollment.

Forrester B. Washington, Director of the **Atlanta University School of Social Work** announces the most successful year of operation in the twenty-two years of its history. The school is now the fourth largest of its kind in the U. S. A., with 140 students from 28 states, Canada and South Africa, who were graduates from 54 colleges and universities scattered over two hemispheres. Fifty-five men and women, the School's largest graduating class, were awarded the Professional Certificates of the School, with twenty-six receiving the Master of Science degree from Atlanta University. In the past year 91 graduates have been placed in various social work positions with salaries ranging from $1,200 to $3,000 annually.

At the 26th reunion of the Hampton Alumni Association of **Hampton Institute** recently the completion of the $15,000 scholarship fund campaign was announced. Sixty chapters of the Association contributed to the fund, which, through its Financial Aid Bureau, granted in the year 1941-42 a total of 26 loans, amounting to $1,481.57.

Hampton opened its "Life-Centered Summer School" on June 24 with several hundred students enrolled for instruction in the special workshops, clinics and courses.

A "Class A" Naval training school for Negroes will open at Hampton on August 1, being the first of its kind in the Navy's new program of enlisting Negroes. It will turn out 579 specialists for the Navy every 16 weeks. The commanding officer is Lieutenant Commander Edwin H. Downes. The school will turn out electricians, machinists, metalsmiths, shipfitters, woodworkers, and Diesel engine machinists. There will be a "commando-type" physical program. The curricula is the same as that given at the Norfolk and San Diego class A training stations. The first group of seamen will number 142, with an additional group of

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the same size arriving each four weeks. Maximum enrollment of 570 will be reached in November. Hampton will furnish the instructors and for this purpose 60 additional trade teachers will be added to the staff.

A Florida extension of the Hampton Institute summer school has been opened in Jacksonville to accommodate Florida teachers unable to get transportation facilities because of the war effort.

Howard University announces that thirty-nine students in various sections of the country have been awarded tuition scholarships as a result of taking the National Collegiate Competitive Scholarship Examination administered each year by the college. Scholarships amounting to $6,950 will be given to the winners, an increase of $1,950 over the original $5,000 designated for that purpose for the year 1942. More than 1300 high school students took the examinations held at 51 centers for students from 300 high schools in 100 cities.

Atlanta University and **Morehouse College** have been approved by the federal government as institutions qualified to offer three months' courses in chemistry and management production under the Engineering, Science, and Defense Management Training Act. Courses began June 22, 1942.

A **Shaw University** junior, Miss Rosalyn Richardson, won third place in the Negro College Essay Contest conducted by the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association. Because of the high ranking accorded her work, the essay will be entered in the ninth annual essay contest for Negro College students sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association, New York City. She is a native of Tarboro, N. C.

Dr. Monroe N. Work, veteran editor of the Negro Year Book and founder and first director of the Department of Records and Research of **Tuskegee Institute** recently visited Chicago at the invitation of the Alumni Association of the University of Chicago. The invitation stated, "You have been chosen to be so honored (as a 1906 alumni) and the tangible evidence of our pride in your post collegiate record will be presented on Saturday, June 13".

Bennett College held its first health institute for the training of teachers, health workers and nurses on vital health problems essential to the national defense, from June 2 to July 15. The courses centered around school and community health problems and 55 members were enrolled.

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Lincoln University (Mo.) announces that a 1940 graduate, Warren W. Buck, is employed as senior draftsman in the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C. He is the only Negro there. His relationships with other workers are happy.

Lincoln's summer school opened June 15 with a very large enrollment.

West Virginia State College summer school announces the largest enrolment in recent years. Dean Harrison H. Ferrell is the director.

Lieutenant Colonel Peyton Winlock, F. A., formerly reception center commander at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, has arrived to begin the organization of the recently authorized senior unit of the

(*Continued on page 267*)

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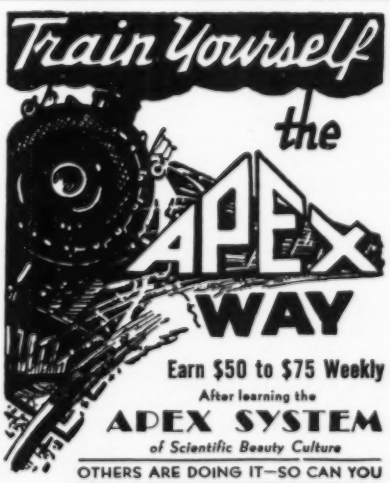

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AMERICANS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS
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Volume 49, No. 8 *Whole No. 380*

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1942

COVER Page

Jane Cooke Wright, daughter of Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York City, chairman of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors. Miss Wright graduated from Smith College this year with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

EDITORIALS 247

FLORIDA COLLEGE PRESIDENT AWARDED PH. D. 248

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN COLLEGE, 1941–42
Pictures, news and statistics 249-252

GRADUATING CLASSES MOBILE TRAINING SCHOOL, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, MO., PAINE COLLEGE, LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE, DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, FLORIDA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, TILLOTSON COLLEGE 253-257

SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 258

EDUCATION FOR INTEGRATION: A MAGNA CHARTA
By Reid E. Jackson 260

THE NEGRO SCULPTOR
By James V. Herring 261

BARBER-SCOTIA JUNIOR COLLEGE 263

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT
News from the branches and youth councils .. 264-265

THE CRISIS *was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15¢ *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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NEXT MONTH

The September issue will contain an illustrated article on the Baltimore "Clean Block" campaign, a new pictorial feature "First Ladies of Colored America," an article on Americans in concentration camps, and news and pictures of the 33rd annual N. A. A. C. P. Conference in Los Angeles, along with full text of Conference resolutions. A new collection of photographs of Negroes in the war effort is planned for one of the fall issues.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Reid Jackson is on the faculty of Southern University.

James V. Herring is associate professor of art at Howard University.

Editorials

Pegler Comes Through

IN his column, "Fair Enough," which appeared in the New York *World Telegram* for July 16 and in other newspapers about that date, Westbrook Pegler, sour columnist for the Scripps Howard papers, came through in grand style on the predicament of the Negro in America. The column was all the more remarkable because Pegler has never given the Negro a fair break in his widely syndicated articles. A month or so ago he roused the wrath of the Negro press and of colored people generally by his observations on the Negro press.

A bitter and vituperative writer, he has never been considered "friendly" toward Negroes and their cause. This writer happens to know that early in 1942 Pegler was invited to participate with other influential columnists and radio commentators in conferences with leading Negroes and their white friends to have explained to him the Negro viewpoint in the present world emergency, and to enlist his sympathetic attention. Pegler declined to attend the meeting, although some of the foremost writers in America did attend.

THE CRISIS believes that the fact that Pegler is not a known advocate of the Negro's cause makes his comments all the more valuable, even though they may be regarded in some quarters as having less value because they represent a "flip-flop" from his previous expressions. We disagree with this latter view because Pegler has never, to our knowledge, expressed himself broadly on the so-called Negro problem as such. He has made comments touching upon the Negro and never in very sympathetic terms, but never on the whole problem. Yet Pegler, the hard-bitten, could write this, in reference to a Negro lad who had volunteered for the Army and was about to be sent overseas:

> "Now assuming that this boy comes back from the war to a victorious country, what status will he come back to? Will he be niggerized again and restricted to menial jobs, jim crowed and driven back to the dreadful ghettos of our cities or will he be treated as an American? . . . But shame, if no other force, should compel the white American to face at last the fact that this boy and his people are the victims of a dirty deal that simply cannot go on. . . . If I were a Negro I would live in constant fury and probably would batter myself to death against the bars enclosing my condition. I would not be a sub-American or a subhuman being, and, in docile patience, forever yield my rightful aspiration to be a man, to work, to progress and move out of the slums. . . ."

This is another fitting answer to those persons like John Temple Graves of the Birmingham *Age Herald*, and Virginius Dabney of the Richmond *Times Dispatch* who would have the Negro be content with the status quo. In a way it is also an answer to Mark Ethridge, the liberal editor of the Louisville *Courier Journal*. Graves and Dabney and those who follow their lead are in an indefensible position in asking the Negro to fight and die for democracy for other people and not to agitate for full democracy for himself. They want to protect a system, admittedly cruelly unfair, because it benefits them and theirs. They are in the midst of a revolution and yet they want servants and servility as usual, with mint juleps on the verandah and singing in the cabins, even as the English in Singapore wanted their gin slings with the enemy at the door.

If this thing we call democracy is to be saved from a total blackout, it will have to be saved for all—white, black, Jew, Gentile, Catholic, and Protestant, of all lands and of all tongues. That is what Pegler is saying, not because Negroes have said it, or asked him to say it, but because it is a truism that sooner or later—and sooner, perhaps, than we think—will prevail over all the partially or completely unreconstructed rebels of our South or of any land.

Hayes, Waller, and Democracy

TWO weeks after Odell Waller was executed in Virginia for shooting his landlord to death, Roland Hayes, world-famous tenor, was beaten up by police in Rome, Georgia. There is no connection between the two events except that the same system made them possible. Waller died because he and his people were voteless in a government supposedly of their own choosing. Hayes was beaten because his people in Georgia are also sub-citizens without a vote as to who shall be chief of police, or mayor, or governor.

Hayes resented abuse suffered by his wife at the hands of a shoe store clerk and for that "crime" he was beaten like an ordinary thug, handcuffed, and tossed on his face into a patrol wagon. Both he and his wife were locked in a cell and his small daughter was held just outside the cell.

This man, who is the essence of culture and refinement, who has sung for kings and queens, and for the world's millions, was only a "nigger" to the Rome cops who handled him as they would a drunken brawler. Governor Eugene Talmadge was "too busy" to look into the incident. The chief of police of Rome says Hayes was not beaten. Georgia, in short, is still Georgia and not a part of the civilized world.

The lesson of the Hayes incident and the Waller execution is that no Negro is safe unless all Negroes are safe. And all Negroes will not be safe from persecution and death until they have the weapons with which to protect themselves—all the rights and privileges of American citizens, including the right to vote without hindrance of the poll tax, the "white" primary and other devices.

War Time Graduates

FOR the 31st consecutive year THE CRISIS presents its annual education number, a record of, and a salute to, the college graduates in 1942. This editorial is being written in California at the close of the annual conference of the NAACP, and one of the last persons to speak to us as we left was a man who wanted to know if we still had his picture which he sent in to THE CRISIS *27* years ago when he was graduated from college. Each year this record has proved an inspiration to the graduates and has served to inform the public, for only in THE CRISIS will be found the compiled statistics and news all in one place at one time.

This year the graduates come out into a world at war. The Nazi hordes were ready in 1938 when they entered college, but were not unleashed to ravage Europe until 1939. So that now the first duty of a graduate is to help his country win. The young men and women will go into the armed services, war industries, agriculture, the merchant marine, and other vital work in civilian life.

Their greater duty, it seems to us, is to work to see that the war aims are achieved, that another generation of college graduates is not met with a madman spreading destruction and death over the world, that men and nations may live peacefully as they strive to attain the ideals set forth in the Four Freedoms.

Florida N & I President Awarded Ph.D

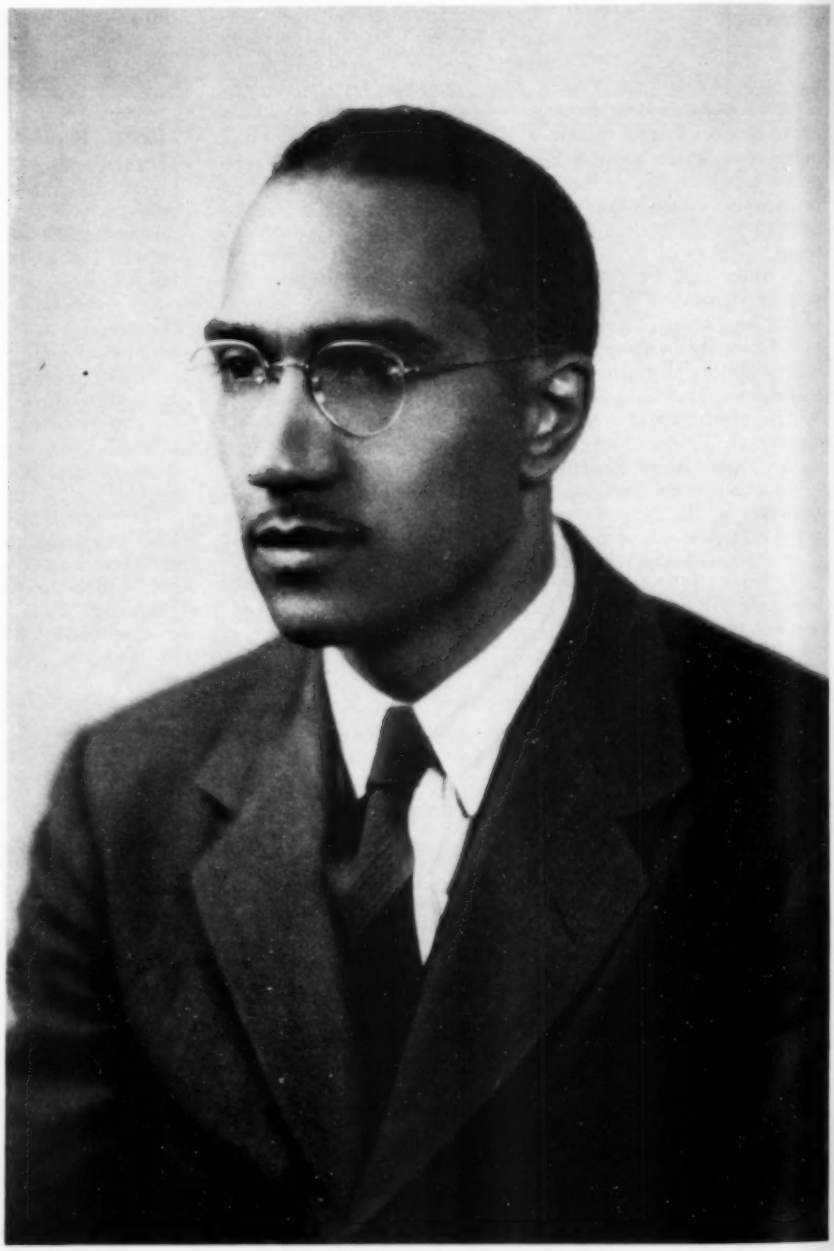
MR. William H. Gray, Jr., president of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, Saint Augustine, Florida, was awarded his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from the University of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, June 2, and thus becomes at 30 the youngest Negro college president holding this coveted degree.

Doctor Gray, son of the Reverend Wm. H. and Mary Smith Gray, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Richmond, Virginia. Graduating in 1929 from the high school department of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Virginia, he continued his study at Bluefield State Teachers College and received his B.S. degree in 1933 from the University of Pennsylvania. In December 1941, Doctor Gray was elected to the presidency of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute to succeed the late Nathan W. Collier. He comes well prepared to take over this most important work having served as Director of the Kentwood Summer Normal School, Kentwood, Louisiana; Field Director, Extension Division, Southern University; Director, Homer Summer Normal School, Homer, Louisiana; Instructor, Berean Business College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Professor of Education, Southern University. For the past year and a half Doctor Gray has served as Principal of the Demonstration Schools, Southern University.

Doctor Gray is the first Negro to receive the Ph.D. degree since Doctor Howard D. Gregg, President of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida, was awarded his doctorate also in the field of administrative education. It is interesting to note that both of these illustrious educators are heads of sister institutions located but 38 miles apart.

As an undergraduate Doctor Gray took a most active part in extra curricular activities. An outstanding athlete, he played football, basketball, and baseball at St. Paul and Bluefield. In addition he served as editor of the "Bluefieldian," the college paper, class president for three years, member of the college Y.M.C.A. and the glee club and was elected to Alpha Kappa Mu, National honor society. Since graduation he has worked as sports editor, Baltimore Afro-American.

In addition to his other many activities, Doctor Gray has found time to make periodic contributions to the Louisiana Colored Teachers Journal and the Sphinx Magazine. Other writings include contributions to the Journal of Negro Education; Co-author, *Geography of North America and Louisiana*, 1936; and several other works including, *The Support and Control of Private Negro Colleges and Administrative Provisions for Personnel Work in Negro Colleges.*



DR. WILLIAM H. GRAY, JR.

Doctor Gray is Chairman of the committee for the study of publications for Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society; Member of the Florida State Defense Council; Member of National State Tuberculosis Association; member of Florida State Teachers' Association, the American Teachers' Association, and member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

(*Continued on page* 267)

Joseph A. Slash
Highest honors
Bluefield

Opal M. Payne
Ranking student
Livingstone

Frances B. Inge
Honors
Stowe T. C.

Wilson A. Head
Honor graduate
Atlanta

Marie A. Simmons
Highest honor
A. M. & N. College

Frances L. Monroe
Cum laude
Mount Holyoke

The American Negro in College 1941-1942

THIS is the 31st annual number in which *The Crisis* presents statistics and information concerning the Negro graduates from colleges throughout the United States. The total number of graduates from all colleges during the school year 1941–42 was 4,353 or 611 less than last year. This decrease undoubtedly can be laid to the calling of so many youths to the colors and to war industries.

There are, of course, a greater number of graduates than we are able to report, because many colleges like the University of Michigan, Columbia university, the University of California, Cornell university, Brooklyn college (N.Y.C.), Hunter college, the University of Minnesota and the University of Pennsylvania keep no record of the race of their students. Information from such colleges, volunteered most often by students, is neither official nor complete.

Figures from other schools are obtained usually through the cooperation of the registrars, with additional information from the graduates and their friends and relatives.

Howard University leads in enrollment again this year with a total of 1,953 students and Tennessee A. and I. college follows with an enrollment of 1,583. Of the Howard graduates 155 received the bachelors degree, 35 the masters and 80 were graduated from the professional schools.

Tuskegee Institute, Prairie View State College, Virginia State college, Alabama State, A. and T. and Hampton Institute all had enrollments over the thousand mark.

Atlanta university, a graduate school, had 60 students to graduate with masters degrees out of the enrollment of 267.

Meharry Medical college, with an enrollment of 348, had 50 graduates to receive the M. D. degree, 11 the degree in dentistry and 14 in nursing.

The largest enrollment of Negro students, in any mixed college which made a report, was at Wayne university, where the total was 594. Ohio State was second with 431, and the College of the City of New York, third, with 250. Ohio State had the highest number of graduates, 24, and Wayne followed with 23. The next highest number was 16, from the University of Cincinnati and from the University of Kansas, 14.

According to our information there were 11 doctors of philosophy and one doctor of education.

Detailed information and statistics:

At State Teachers college in Cheyney, Pa., Helen T. Moorehead was graduated with honor. Frances Mary Mays received her degree with honor from St. Augustine's college, as did John T. Frazer from Livingstone college in Salisbury, N. C.

Northwestern university conferred the degree

Tullis E. Freeman
Honors
Philander Smith

Emily H. Spencer
Ranking student
Virginia State

Frances M. Mayo
Cum laude
St. Augustine

Grover Crumbsy
Honors
Florida A. & M.

Ruth L. Patrick
A.B.
Nebraska U.

Geneva C. Wilson
Highest honors
Louisville Municipal

Andrew N. Aheart
Ranking graduate
Virginia Union

Ozzie B. Freeman
Honors
Clark

Anna B. Bryant
Summa cum laude
Claflin

Dorothy M. Wheeler
Honors
Bethune-Cookman

Gladys J. Gaskin
Ranking student
Morgan State

Charles E. Houston
B.D.
Union Theological

Carl B. Bush
Bachelor of laws
Boston

Minnie Keith
Salutatorian
Bennett

Thomas J. Gunn
B.S.
Howard

Cordella Burwell
Cum laude
Howard

Mary F. Settle
Magna cum laude
Howard

Leroy Patrick
B.D.
Union Theological

of doctor of philosophy on Herman Canady and James P. Brawley, president of Clark college, Atlanta.

Iris Lucille King was the recipient of highest honor from St. Paul's Polytechnic institute in Lawrenceville, Va. Talladega college announced that Howard T. Savage was graduated as honor student.

Dillard university's honor graduate was Elliot James Mason, and Albert J. Neely III received like recognition from Lincoln university, Pa.

Augustus C. Phillips received the Ph.D. degree from Ohio State university in education. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy in economics was conferred upon Dunbar Simms McLaurin at the University of Illinois. Francis Edwina Nelson, also a student at Illinois, received honors in sociology and was elected to Phi Psi Chi, honorary psychology fraternity.

Ruth Ella Willis of Miles college, Birmingham, was graduated with highest honor. Graduating with honor from Kentucky State college was Lillie Mae Vontress Givens.

Mary Frances Suggs was ranking student from Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State college. Alyce Frances Jackson was graduated with highest honors from Johnson C. Smith.

At Pennsylvania State college Rebecca Antoinette Davis received the master's degree and Robert Spencer Beale the Ph.D. Lawrence Daniel Jenkins graduated with honor from Bradley Polytechnic institute.

Sarah Elain Nickpeay was highest honor graduate of Winston-Salem Teachers college, and Mrs. Ruth Morse Carpenter, at Hampton institute, was also an honor graduate.

Among the graduates of the Union Theological seminary were J. Clinton Hoggard and Charles E. Houston. The award of a prize membership in the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis was made to Le Roy Patrick, who was also a graduate of the seminary.

Virginia Spottswod received her M.A. degree from Wellesley college. Jane Cooke Wright graduated with the B.A. degree from Smith college.

Harvard University's Graduate School of Arts and Science announced the graduation of David Watson Daly Dickson, Thomas Olin Johnson, Jr., and Frederick Everett Mapp. Lucien Victor Alexis, Jr. received the bachelors degree from Harvard college and Dr. Romeo Henry Lewis the degree of Master of Public Health from the school of public health at Harvard.

Ella W. Cullins
M.A.
Boston U.

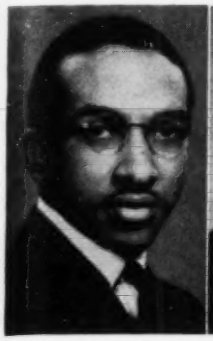
Emma E. Baskerville
Honors
Knoxville

Elizabeth J. Lipford
Ranking student
Spelman

Elaine O. Carsley
Honors
Coppin Teachers

Helen J. Moorehead
Ranking student
Cheyney

Lewis J. Willoughby
Honor graduate
Tuskegee



Luther L. Henderson
B.S.
Juilliard School of Music

Edwin G. Moore
Honors in medicine
Meharry

George H. Spaulding
Ph. D.
Pennsylvania U.

William T. Harper
Honors in dentistry
Meharry

Ivan E. Taylor
Ph. D.
Pennsylvania U.

Frederick A. Jackson
Ph. D.
New York U.

Ida Mae Cecilia Boudreaux graduated with highest honor from Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college. At Allen university, Columbia, S. C., Margaret Elizabeth Abner was ranking student.

Clara Anna Allison, Douglas Wellington Fletcher and James Edward Taylor were recent graduates of Purdue university. Mrs. Eunice Walker Johnson received the Master's degree from the school of social work at Loyola university in Chicago.

William Leroy Triplett received highest honors from Alcorn A. and M. Technical college, Mississippi, as did Sarah Hester Miles of Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro.

Among the graduates of the University of Denver were Ruth Gertrude Hawkins, Dorothy Rose Perkins, Pauline Ester Short, Ar'Milton Williams, Clinton White and Grace Leon Johnson-Johnson.

Augustus C. Phillips received the Ph.D. degree from Ohio State university. There were also 33 other Negro graduates in the class.

State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Orangeburg, announced that Mamie Altomese Walker was ranking student. Julia Amanda Bullock, Anne Richardson Wood and Virginia Rose Hannon were graduated from Simmons college, Boston.

From the University of Nebraska Ottila Maria Gordon and Ruth Lorraine Patrick received A.B. degrees. Earle Wells Fisher graduated with the bachelor's degree from Brown university.

Graduating summa cum laude from Howard university were Ada Elizabeth Bough with the bachelor of arts degree and Evalyn Walker Shaed with the degree of bachelor of science.

Joseph Autumn Slash was the highest ranking honor graduate of the Bluefield State Teachers college, Bluefield, W. Virginia. At Lincoln university, Missouri, Georgia Francille Tallier received highest honors from among the 88 graduates.

At Mount Holyoke college, Frances Laura Monroe received the A.B. degree cum laude. Louis Berry Dodson was graduated cum laude with the B.S. degree from Bowdoin college.

Lewis Jordan Willoughby was highest honor graduate at Tuskegee institute. Rebecca Vivian Beard graduated magna cum laude from Morris Brown college in Atlanta and Talitha Lucille Kennedy of Texas college, Tyler, Texas, received her A.B. degree summa cum laude.

Lane college at Jackson, Tennessee, reported Cecil Draper as the highest ranking graduate and Shaw university's student to graduate with highest honor was Alma Beatrice Coppedge.

Ozzie Belle Freeman was the ranking student at Clark college. Dorothy Mae Wheeler, graduate of Bethune-Cookman college, received highest honors.

Colorado university awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key to Gladys Elizabeth Childress. Frances Brown Inge was the highest honor graduate of Stowe Teachers college, St. Louis, Missouri.

Nina Eliza Patillo graduated with honors from Rust college. The Virginia Tehological seminary and college announced as its highest ranking honor student Mary Jane Gilliam, and Carrie Gertrude Pinckney was honor graduate at Voorhees N. and I. Junior college.

Elaine Odeal Carsley of Coppin Teachers college was graduated with honors, as was Mrs. Susie Annie Neely of Florida Normal and Industrial Junior college.

From Omaha university Bernice Grice received the degree of bachelor of science in education and Rowena M. Jones the B.A. degree.

Atlanta university announced that for the first time the degree of bachelor of library science was awarded by them. Twenty-two students took this degree along with sixty other graduates who received master's degrees.

Elizabeth Jane Lifford was honor graduate from Spelman college and Zelda King Rosser received like honor from Fort Valley State college. Anna Bernice Bryant graduated summa cum laude from Claflin college, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The highest honor graduate of State A. and M. institute, was Mrs. Pearl Slaughter Steward. Frances Loretta Brown graduated cum laude as first honor student from Philander Smith college and Tullıs Eli Vincent Freeman, also cum laude, was second honor student from the same school.

Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science announced the graduation of Sherman Helm, Thomas Jackson and Zoe E. Oliver, all with the degree of bachelor of science.

Marie Anita Simmons graduated as highest honor student from Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, announced that Emily Howland Spencer was their honor graduate.

From Meharry Medical college Edwin Griffen Moore was honor student in the school of medicine, William Taylor Harper in dentistry, Mrs. Flora Scott Moten in the school of nursing and Thelma Ruth Brewer in medical technology.

Eddie Lee May received the B.S. degree from Beloit university, Wisconsin. Bates college, Maine, had among its graduates Samuel Allen Early, Jr., John Andrew Kenny, Jr., Lloyd George Morrison and William Worthy, Jr.

Tougaloo college, Ala., reported the graduation of Avery Roberts Crawford summa cum laude. Gladys J. Gaskin and Simon H. Carter were both high honor graduates from Morgan State college, Baltimore.

Charles Edward Maxey was graduated as

Albert J. Neely, 3rd
Honor graduate
Lincoln, Pa.

Magnol'ia Wilson
Ranking student
Paine

Avery R. Crawford
Summa cum laude
Tougaloo

Edna J. Henry
M.A.
Columbia U.

Melvin B. Tolson, Jr.
Magna cum laude
Wiley

Mary F. Suggs
Ranking student
Tenn. A. & I.

Alma B. Coppedge
Highest honor
Shaw

Elliott J. Mason
Ranking graduate
Dillard

Alice F. Jackson
Summa cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Madison Broadnax
M.S.
Michigan State

Mrs. Flora S. Moten
Honors, nursing
Meharry

John T. Frazer
Ranking student
Livingstone

highest honor student from Morehouse college. He has been awarded the Rosenwald senior scholarship grant for study in the Harvard University School of Business Administration for next year.

At Paine college, Magnolia Wilson was highest ranking graduate, as was Opal Maxine Payne from Langston university.

Grover Crumsby was honor graduate from Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee. At Florida Normal and Industrial college, St. Augustine, Mrs. Susie Annie Neely graduated with highest honors.

The Julius Rosenwald scholarship for graduate study at Harvard university has been given Andrew Norwood Aheart, graduate of Virginia Union university, summa cum laude.

Earl Edgar Dawson received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Kansas. Twenty-five other students at the same school received either master's or bachelor's degrees. At Western Reserve university, Cleveland, William Wallace Dowdy received the degree of doctor of philosophy.

At the Atlanta University School of Social Work, William A. Head received the M.A. degree with highest honors. Robert Anthony Gantt graduated as bachelor of science in pharmacy from the University of Buffalo.

Fisk university announced that Olivia Betty Curry graduated magna cum laude and was selected as a Rosenwald scholar in the field of the social sciences. She is a member of Sigma Upsilon Pi, honorary scholastic fraternity.

The University of Michigan conferred the Ph.D. degree on Robert Lewis Gill who was awarded a fellowship in the National Institute of Far Eastern Studies after serving as a research assistant to Dr. Y. Z. Chang, visiting history professor from Nanking university.

Eunice Rhody Bell McLean graduated with highest honors from Fayetteville state teachers' college, N. C. Geneva Clayborne Wilson was honor graduate of Louisville municipal college.

Wiley college, Texas, announced four magna cum laude graduates, Joseph Jack Ingram, Clara Mae Logan, Gustine Erma Moore and Melvin Beaunorous Tolson, Jr.

Georgia Augusta Lee Noble, Sterling Ashbia McCarty and Franklin Randolph McDonald, received degrees of bachelor of education from the University of Arizona in Tucson. The highest honor graduate of Knoxville college, Tennessee, was Emma Elizabeth Baskerville.

Wayne university conferred the master's degree on the following graduates: Mary Edna Coats, Winifred Bell Fairfax, Roberta Merle McGuire, Margaret Carrie Rowe and Arnette Whatley Burwell.

J. Irving E. Scott, principal of the Lavilla Park school, Jacksonville, Fla., received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Pittsburg.

Among the Negro graduates of Boston university were Reginald E. Clarke, Clymene H. Davis, Margaret Gittens, Cynthia M. Bolt, Arline E. Foster, Henderson S. Davis, Robert D. Hill, Ananias A. Hightower, Reginald Pearman, Carl Ballard Bush, Renold M. Costa, Ella W. Cullins and Charles J. Thomas. Thomas is one of the few athletes in the history of the university to win nine major athletic awards. He is one of the three men in the last twenty years to receive such high honor in athletics.

Elma Rose Moncrieffe received the M.A. degree in education from New York university. At Juilliard school of music Luther L. Henderson, Jr. received the bachelor of science degree from the institute of musical art.

Madison Broadnax received the masters degree in agriculture from Michigan state college. George H. Spaulding became the first Negro to receive the Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania on his graduation this June.

The highest honor graduate of LeMoyne college was Emma Lee Irving. Evelyn Love was valedictorian and Minnie Keith salutatorian at Bennett college. At Alabama state teachers' college Olivia Talulah Cartee was ranking graduate.

Margaret Isabelle Carter and Gladys Minna White received master's degrees from Radcliff college. Thomasina Washington Talley received the degree of doctor of education from Teachers' College, Columbia university.

Virginia Spottswod received the master of arts degree from Wellesley college. Arthur Lee Thompson was elected president of the medical class at Meharry medical college, where he was a graduate this June.

STATISTICS

School	Number enrolled	(Negro) A.B. or B.S.
Howard University	1953	155
Tennessee A. & I. State College	1583	192
Tuskegee Institute	1407	138
Prairie View State College	1151	71
Virginia State College for Negroes	1097	236
Alabama State Teachers College	1054	48
Agricultural & Technical College	1020	93
Hampton Institute	1018	127
Florida A. & M. College	907	79
Wiley College	906	51
S. C. State College	895	153
Lincoln Univ., Jefferson City, Mo.	734	88
Fayetteville State Teachers College	714	83
Philander Smith College	686	..
Langston University	681	68
Morgan State College	660	84
Lane College	650	52
State A. and M. Institute	644	41
Virginia Union University	635	100
W. Salem Teachers College	632	74
Morris Brown College	600	55
Kentucky State College	550	98
Texas College	540	82
Arkansas State A. M. and I. College	517	39

(*Continued on page 266*)

Margaret E. Abner
Honors
Allen

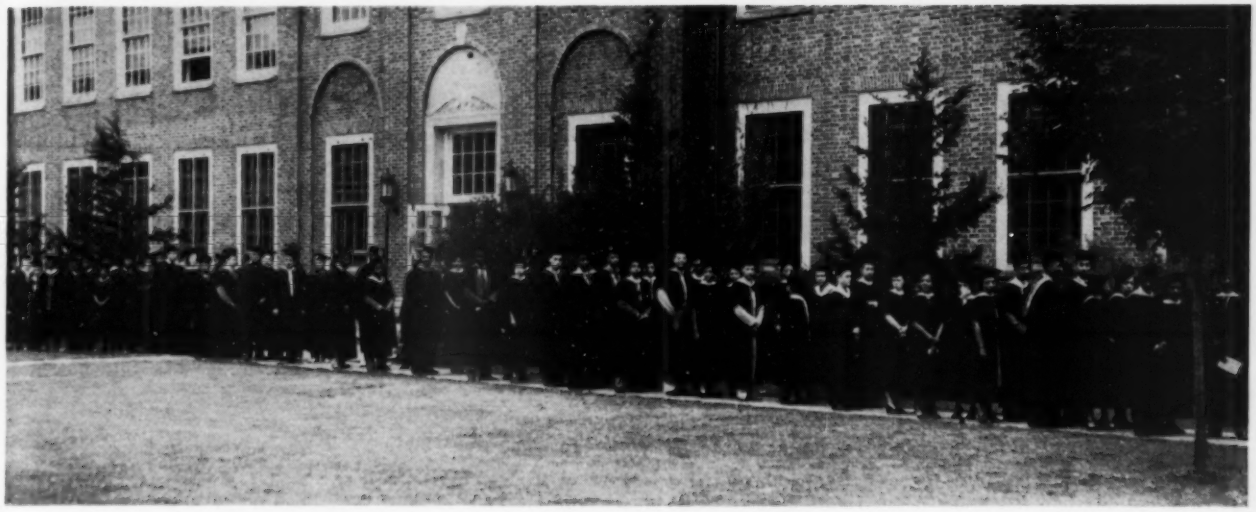
Georgia F. Tallier
Highest honor
Lincoln, Mo.

Lillie M. V. Givens
Ranking student
Ky. State

Lawrence D. Jenkins
Honors
Bradley Polytechnic

Mrs. Susie A. Neely
Ranking graduate
Florida N. & I.

Hester Isom
Honors
Wilberforce



Lincoln University (Missouri) Faculty in Processional, June, 1942

The University comprises four schools: The College of Arts and Sciences, Graduate Division, School of Law (St. Louis, Missouri), School of Journalism

The Liberal Arts College, Graduate and Law Schools have full approval of the highest accrediting agencies under whose supervision the discipline falls. The School of Journalism opened in February, 1942, and is the only school of its kind affiliated with a Grade A Negro University

Graduating Class Mobile Training School, Plateau, Alabama

Left to right: Juanita Odum, Helen Jackson, Charlie Mary Roberts, Barbara Floyd, Lucile Marshall, Myrtle Marks, Rose Tunstall, Dora Lynum, Marjorie Franklin, Maggie Boone, Ruby Johnson, Madge Buford, Sallie Brown, Ethel Bryant, Ora Dee Casher

Second row, L. to R.: Mr. A. W. Brown, sponsor of Division I, Mr. B. F. Baker, principal, Louis Fitzgerald, Etta Johnson, Etta Paige, Sara Littles, Hermiel Pinkney, Georgia Wright, Cleova Casher, Milford Dubose, George Moore, Henry Williams, Delphine Rogers, Vicie Robinson, Louberta Gilcrease, Gloria Trenier, Mrs. Thelma A. Rice, sponsor of Division II

Third row, L. to R.: Hill Myles, Lydia Garrett, Theressa Roberts, Mrs. Ida Morris, Gladys Moore, Elma Grice, Flora Harris, Ateline Dubose, Wilford Bush, James Brown, James Chapman, Herschell Donald, Clarence Taylor, William Julye, Melory Owens

Fourth row, L. to R.: William Bailey, Mathew Teague, Ivory Williams, Timothy Ball, Lauretta Harris, James Smith, Loretta Green, Milton Lewis, Hollis Rogers, Robert Floyd, Isaac Green, John Yelton and William Raine

Persons not on picture are Laura Davis, Ethel Barry, Cleo Hamilton, Annie Lomax, Mildred Edwards, Jessie Dubose, Alfred Johnson, Albert Pitts, Marquitta Washington, Mary Jane Byrd, Lula Giles, Lugene Giles and Mamye Williams. The class officers are William Julye, president, Albert Pitts, vice president, Rose Tunstall, recording secretary, Melory Owens, financial secretary, Sara Littles, treasurer, and William Raine, business manager

Paine College

FOR nearly sixty years Paine College at Augusta, Georgia, has demonstrated the value of racial cooperation in the higher education of Negroes. This unique institution has provided means for an expression of good-will between southern white and southern colored people. Throughout its long history it has sought to explore new ways of cooperation, test them out, and, in so far as possible pass them on to like-minded groups in other localities.

One chief means for this cooperation between southern white and southern colored people is to be found in the biracial make up of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty. An equal number of white and colored leaders are to be found on the Board of Trustees, while the faculty personnel is about sixty-five per cent colored to thirty-five per cent white.

The location of Paine College at Augusta, Georgia, places it in the center of a large Negro population. It seeks to aid ambitious Negro youth in finding opportunities for educational preparation of a high order. As a liberal arts college, the courses included in the curriculum are so organized as to give excellent training of this nature.

High standards of work have always been characteristic of Paine College. The General Education Board has given its approval to the work of this institution by making a conditional grant of $50,000 to be used in erecting a library building, provided a like sum is secured by the College by December 23, 1943. Under the able leadership of Mr. W. S. Hornsby, Sr., the Negroes of Augusta have expressed their interest in this matter by pledging $10,000 to the library fund. The membership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the state of Georgia, under the enthusiastic direction of Bishop W. Y. Bell, has accepted a goal of $7,500 in this campaign. The white people of Augusta have accepted a goal of $15,000 as their share in this worthy enterprise. Members of the South Georgia and North Georgia conferences of the Methodist Church are definitely planning to share in this effort. Under the direction of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, these Christian leaders have pledged themselves to do their full duty in the campaign.

Perhaps the true purpose of Paine College may best be expressed in the College Ideal, as follows:

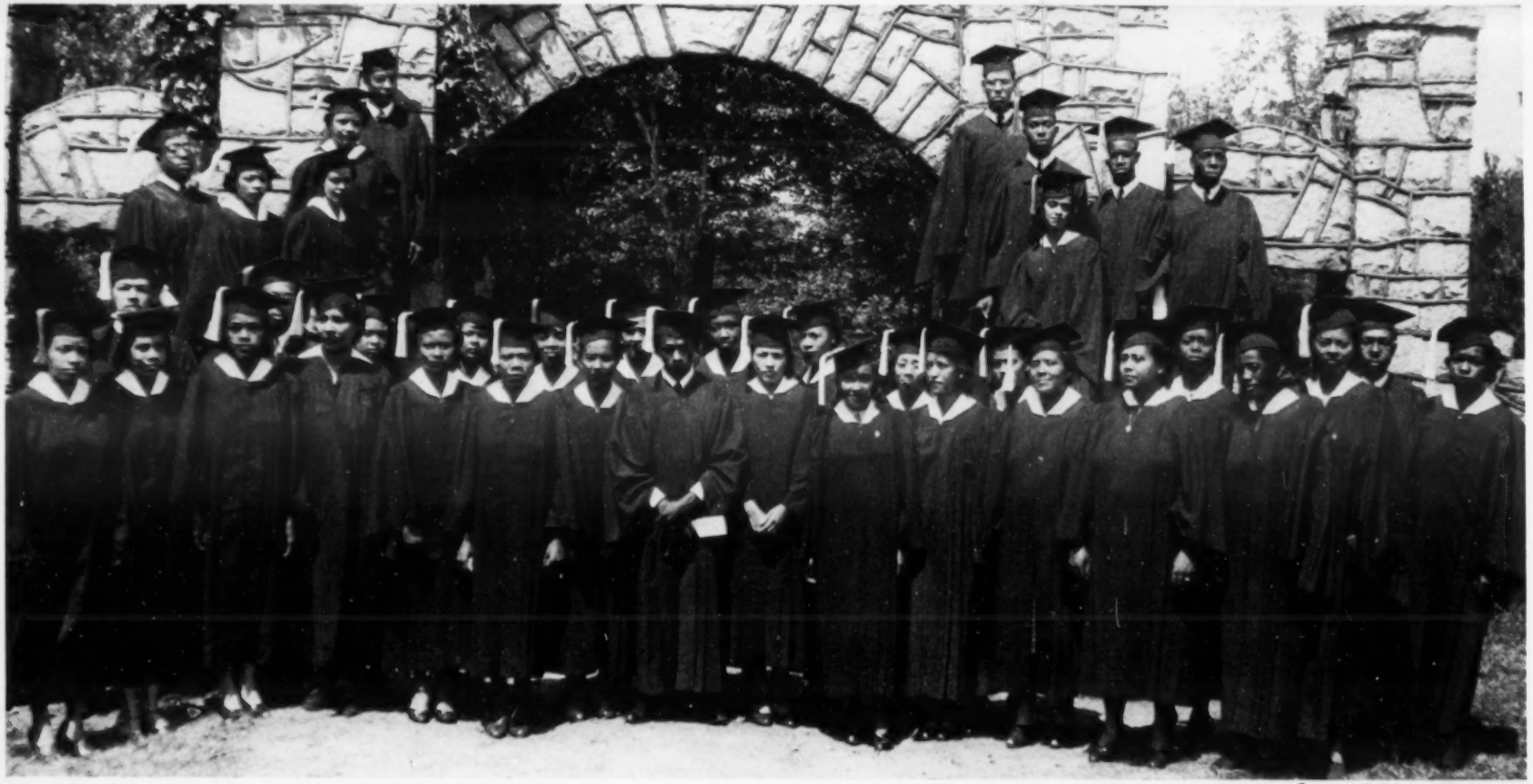
"To love truth and to seek it above material things; to ennoble and to be ennobled by common fellowship; to keep the energies of life at full tide; to cultivate an appreciation of the beautiful; to work well and to play with zest; to have an open, unprejudiced mind; to live simply, practicing a reasonable economy; to find joy in work well done; to be an earnest disciple in the school of Him who brings the abundant life; to work diligently for a better understanding of the white and colored races; such is the spirit and ideal of Paine College."

The Children's Library

Here the Librarian is making an illustration and the children seem spellbound. More than four hundred public school children avail themselves of the opportunities which this library of Paine College affords

The Reading Room

During the free periods throughout the day, the reading room of Paine College library is usually crowded with students



Courtesy Salisbury (N. C.) Post

Livingstone College, 1942 Graduating Class

Salisbury, N. C.

First row—l. to r.: Juliet S. Robinson, Mona M. Jones, H. Meoma Harrison, Nannie King Bryant, Willie B. Keaton, Chanie A. Morgan, Ellestine E. Dillard, Walter D. Bowen, Fannye H. Welbourne, Gertrude L. McCoy, Mildred McDowell Littlejohn, Nonie Springs Johnson, Sadie Perkins Murdock, Sarah E. Stockton, Connie McDonald Black. Second row: Charles E. Frye, Jesse H. Walker, Hazel Martin, Lavolia E. Warren, Fredericka P. Flack, Helen A. Cottrell, Dorothy Weddington, Margaret C. Wall, Laura Alice Ellis, Marjorie O. Spaulding, Golar Dixon Crowder, Thomas S. Holman, Grace L. Smoot, Rear—left: Clayton E. Chaney, Bernice M. Reid, Cathryne E. Graves, Vivian E. Harris, John T. Frazer. Rear—right: Samuel L. Hopkins, Samuel J. Howie, Lola Foster Greene, Lorenzo McCormick and Thomas H. Harris

1942 Graduating Class Florida Normal and Industrial Institute

*First Row: L. to R. Dorothy Taylor, Bernice Mizell, Isabel'a Brown, Susie Neely (1st ranking student), President Gray, Charles Davis (Class President), Mrs. J. B. Greer (Adviser), Juanita Smothers (3rd ranking student), Mary A. Ferrell (2nd ranking student), Arie Mae Bell, *Thelma Harge*

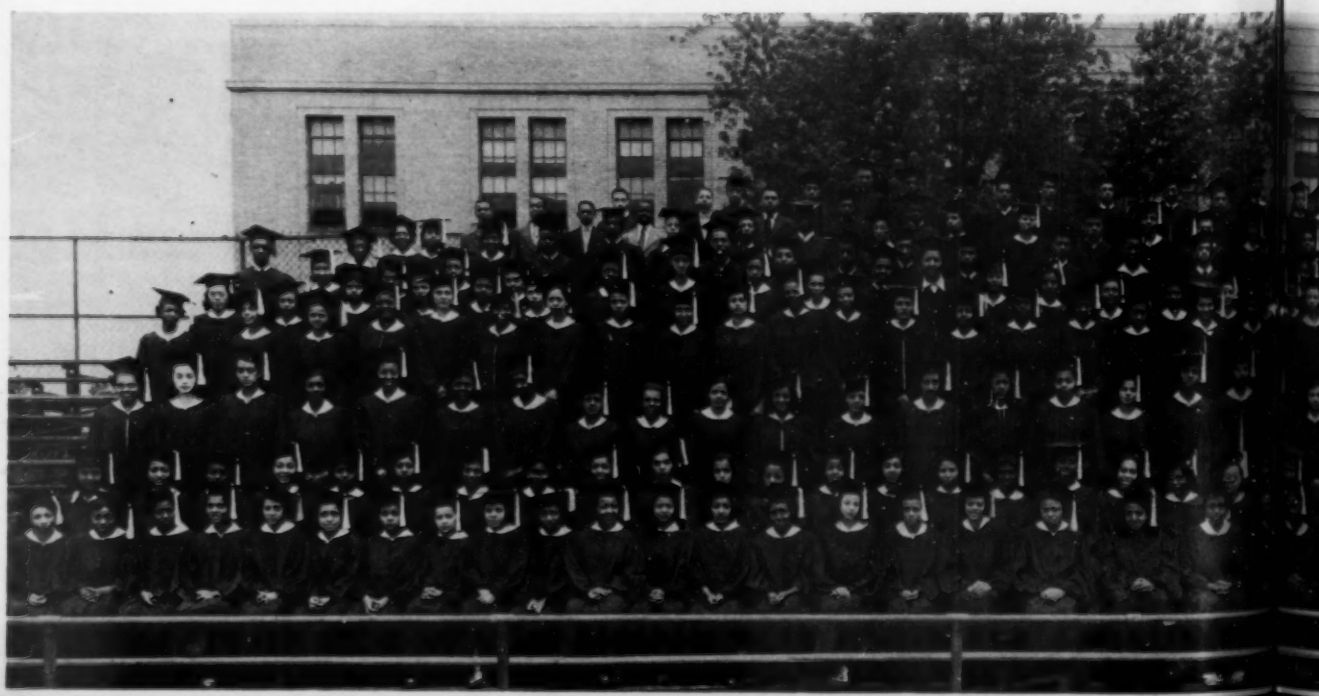
*Second Row: L. to R. Chestine Epps, Juanita Williams, *Rubelle Melton, Mabel Gaines, Julie Ann Wheeler, *Modell Long, Dorothy Tolen, Amelia Black, Lula Mayers, Louise Charlton, Bessie Reddick*

Third Row: L. to R. Willie Mae Wright, Annie L. Williams, Lillie M. Williams, Theresa M. Lewis, O'Marie Newkirk, Thelma Dawson, Inez Dixon, Irene Porter, Alice E. Gray, Charlotte G. Darrow, Lillie M. White

*Fourth Row: L. to R. *Arthur L. Brentson, Augustus Davis, Walter D. Smith, Edward Lee Horne, Alexander A. Anderson, Isaac S. Manning, Julius G. Fields, Willie U. Walker, Frank L. Odom*

NOT SHOWN: Mary L. Fowler, Van Buren Wheeler, Luella Campbell, Laura Griffin, Leola Hargrett

Dunbar High School Washington, D. C



Tillotson College Graduates—May 1942

Boone's, Austin, Tex.

Left to Right, First Row: Patricia Brisby, Lois Paris[2], Clarabel Richardson, Mae Nella Lewis, Katherine Allen, Desdemona Ballard.

Second Row: Florine Day Lynch, Nevada Mackey[3], Jewel Bailey, Erma Jordan[3], Fredna Hadley

Third Row: Lolita Allen, Joseph McNeil, Letitia Washington[3], Clyde C. Long

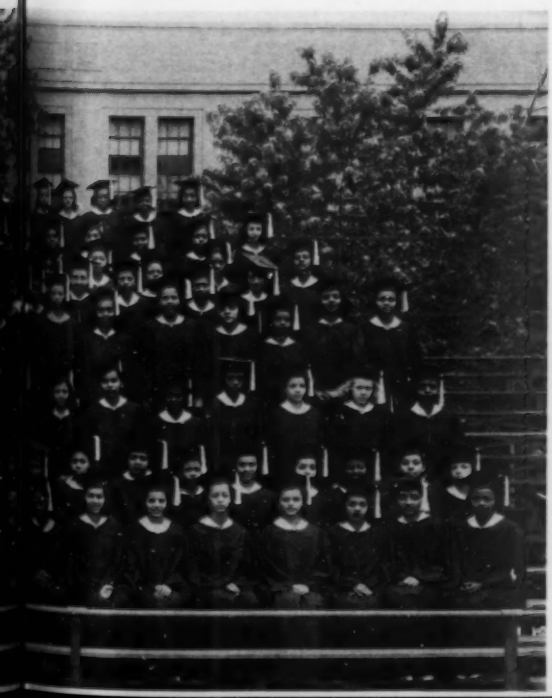
Fourth Row: Amelia Childs, Mary L. Washington, Florence Earle, Mary Allen Phillips, Elizabeth Hyder, Ethelyn Sanders, Nollie V. Dean

Fifth Row: Lucia Modissette, Winfred Hancock, Verna Mae Wright[1], Katherine Johnson, Samuel Fuller, Edna Ranger, Charles F. Graham, Wilbur T. Titus

Sixth Row: Carl Earls, Irving Bowman, Calvin Nelson, Alonzo Henderson, Lee Lewis Randolph[2]

Graduates not appearing on picture: Sara Elizabeth Carter[3], Frederick Griffin, Erma Grovey, Rebecca Johnson, Olivia Matthews, Gwendolyn Porter, Nettie J. Rice

[1] *Ranking Student* [2] *Magna Cum Laude* [3] *Cum Laude*



COMMENCEMENT—June 16, 1942

Distribution of Class: Miner Teachers College (104), Howard University (99), Lincoln University, Pa. (8), Wilberforce (1), Dillard University (1), Virginia State College (3), West Va. State College (2), Penn. State College (1), University of Arizona (1), Hampton Institute (1), Johnson C. Smith University (1), Storer College (1), Nurses' Training Courses (4), Post Graduate Courses (8), To enter employ of U. S. Civil Service (4). Total 239

AWARDS TO GRADUATES

1. Dunbar Faculty Scholarship given by the teaching staff of the Dunbar High School, valued at $250, and won in competitive examination, awarded to Miss Hilda Lucy. 2. College Alumnae Scholarship given by the College Alumnae Club of Washington, an organization of College women, valued at $200, and won in competitive examination, awarded to Gwendolyn Hackley. It is worthy of note that throughout the years the College Alumnae Club has given for this worthy purpose the sum of $3,600. 3. Seven scholarships given by Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, valued at $200 each and won in competitive examination, awarded to: Stanley Bridges, James L. Colston, Leon O. Banks, Albert E. Nash, John L. Lane, Mayo R. DeLilly, Harold M. Stewart. 4. The award of $5 by Beta Chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority to Miss Hilda Lucy for standing highest on the list of candidates representing Beta Chapter in competitive examination. 5. A scholarship valued at $50 given by the class of 1922, Dunbar High School, awarded to Miss Doris Clarke. 6. The James E. Walker Memorial Medal: This award is made, annually, to the male member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest record in scholarship, athletics, and deportment throughout the entire high school course: Awarded to Cadet Captain John Lane

Sumner High School, Kansas City, Kansas

John A. Hodge, who celebrated his 25th anniversary as principal of Sumner High School this spring

ON May 28 the Sumner High School of Kansas City, Kansas, awarded diplomas to 164 seniors, the first class to be graduated from the "million dollar school," one of the most beautiful and up-to-date high schools for Negroes in the country.

On commencement night the principal announced that the first graduating class produced by the new building had made the highest scholastic average in the thirty-seven classes the school has graduated. In addition the past year has seen Sumner High School students win a scholarship from Howard University, place high in a nation-wide essay contest, take first place in a state-wide journalism contest, and produce the title-winning basketball team at the national tournament held in Durham, N. C.

Sumner High School, located in a city with a population of about 130,000, twenty percent colored, has a reputation among school people for outstanding scholarship, athletic prowess and excellent instruction. The school has a faculty of 25 and a student body of over 800. The Sumner division of the Kansas City, Kansas, Junior College is housed in the same building and uses some of the high school instructors.

The dedication program and open house were held in January of 1940. Since then Sumner High School has become one of the important sightseeing points in any tour of Greater Kansas City. At the commencement this spring, an hour-long movie, partially in technicolor, showed the students busy in classrooms, in shops and in extra-curricular activities. This movie was the first opportunity parents had to see their children actually "at work." Facilities little dreamed of when they went to school were a revelation to the parents.

The fireproof building is of modern architectural design, with exterior walls of mat-faced brick in various shades of cream and tan. Glass brick inserted in the walls adds to the beauty of the building and also gives light in the corridors and the vestibules. The corridors have asphalt tile floors, glazed tile wainscots and acoustical plaster ceilings. The use of colors in the tile adds to the beauty of the interior.

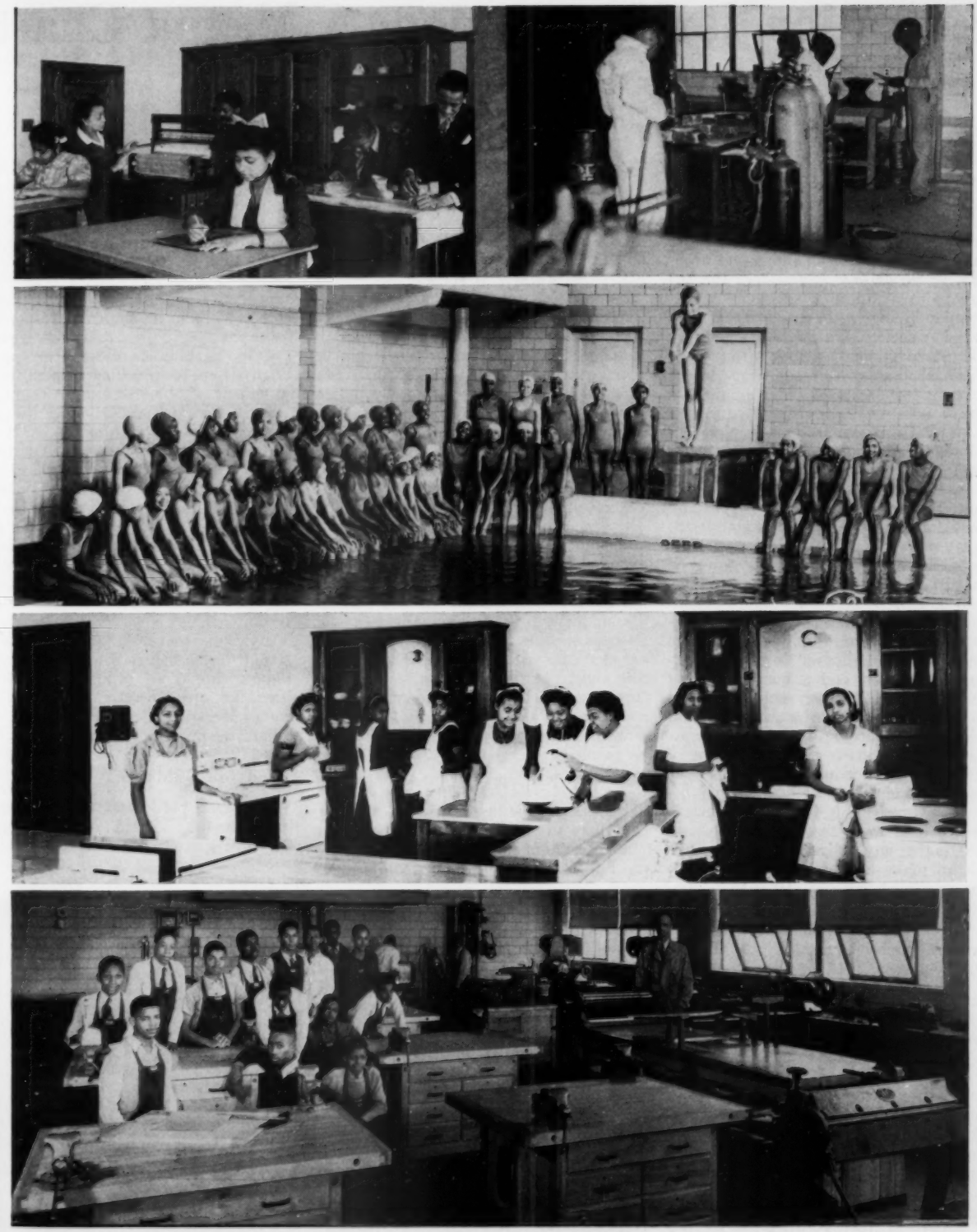
"Convenience" is the keynote of the building's design. Each classroom has whatever storage space, filing cabinets, lockers, drawers or other fixtures it needs. Built-in metal lockers for students extend the entire length of all corridors.

The building, designed to accommodate 1,250 students, and its landscaping cover two blocks. There are only twelve rooms which are actually called classrooms. These twelve rooms are for academic courses. The other rooms in the building are for specialized use. For Sumner High School, in tune with the latest trend in the secondary education field places emphasis on the "job-getting" courses, in addition to preparing those students who plan to continue their studies in college.

Large shops for building construction, woodwork, upholstering, furniture re-

(*Continued on page 269*)

Sumner High School in Kansas City, Kansas, was termed by architectural authorities all over the country as the "last word" in school buildings on its completion in January 1940. The beauty of its two tones of buff brick is emphasized by panels and sections of glass brick. Several thousand dollars were spent on landscaping



Sumner High School Classes

Top, left: art class, free hand drawing, clay modeling, pottery, oil and water colors, bead work, weaving, book binding and textiles. Top, right: acetylene and electric arc welding. Second row: swimming instruction in modern 20 x 45 foot pool. Third row: foods classroom. There are 14 of these modern kitchen units with gas ranges, work tables, cabinets, porcelain sinks, two electric ranges and two refrigerators, along with dining room furniture, electrical appliances, china and glassware. Bottom: Sumner boys learn all forms of sheet metal work. At night in Government sponsored defense courses, instruction is given qualifying youths for jobs in airplane plants

Education for Integration: A Magna Charta

By Reid E. Jackson

In this spirited challenge to Negro educators, Professor Jackson suggests a racial strategy designed to facilitate the integration of Negroes into the developing new order in American society

EDUCATION, as used here, will refer to any process, concluding itself in a progressive change of attitude, skill, activity or the like, on part of the individual, in resolving those ever-occurring personal and group problems, which arise as a result of the endeavors to maintain a harmonious balance for living within a complex and changing society. Particularly should it be stressed that any agency—formal or informal alike—which conspires to effect any such change is of immediate significance to the problem of education for the individual or the group.

Integration, a term constantly reappearing in the educational jargon over the past few years, has received varying interpretations which tend to vitiate functional utility in the concept of integration, for practical educative purposes. Be that as it may, all can concede that the *process* of integration involves, or to be more exact, necessitates, the inclusion of every element within a situation, to the extent that these elements can make a contribution in the continuous improvement and refinement of that situation. Perforce, then, no element can be disregarded or overlooked, in its significance for merging interests and capabilities in a unitary accomplishment of purpose. Negation of this principle for the Negro, it should be evident, has become a touchstone for the American Negro. The least that can be desired, then, is that any individual or element be able to make a contribution in a truly democratic society, by virtue of qualification.

Present Social Order

To confuse the present American social order with the utopian ideal of democracy is somewhat amiss. Rather than being projected upon a corporate pattern of shared activities in intelligent living, contemporary American society manifests yet the Jeffersonian ideal of rugged individualism. That is to say, greed, monopoly of interests, bias, intolerance and the like stalk unchecked through a morass of conflicting ideals and interpretations of democracy. From another point of view, the staccato tempo of American life has made its impress upon stability in personal and group existence throughout our societal structure. More than this, the unwarranted mystery of an "electric" age has lengthened the shadow of untutored thinking and action, on the part of "Mr. Average American." All in all, then, the American social order is a welter of competing idealogies and practices which strain to their utmost in endeavor to supersede each other. This, beyond a doubt, poses a challenge to American education—no matter what the category!

The Negro, in America, must face the unequivocal fact of assuming responsibility for the realization of a valid democracy. Just as the white race has belied allegiance to the fundamental principles of democratic living, through proscriptive and discriminatory practices towards the Negro, so has time and experience proved a disinclination, on the part of the majority group, to actually seek and safeguard democratic life for the minority elements within American society. In the light of this situation, *the Negro separate school must unreservedly devote its energies to the formulation, appraisal, and implementation of techniques in minority group strategy, as they apply to the immediate problem of integrating the Negro fully into American society.* The ritualistic study of discrete subjects, for their so-called inherent value in the future, will not suffice. Indeed, such naive faith in the worth of "canned knowledge" has been and will continue to be fatal.

The initial step, in a practicable program for integrating the Negro into the present American social order, is the evolution of a unified philosophy of education and life for the Negro, both as an individual and in a group. Too long have supposed pro-Negro organizations eschewed their fundamental responsibility to the Negro, in a selfish struggle for prestige as *the* voice of the Negro people. Each group, in turn, has insisted that its statement of objectives and program of action constituted a solution for the problem of the Negro in America. As a consequence, the strength of the Negro bloc in America has been sapped by a partition into camps of opinion, striving for diverse interests rather than that of the Negro. The Negro separate school must sponsor the integration of all educative agencies in the formulation of a consolidated and united plan of action, in resolving the problem of the Negro. It must be recognized, moreover, that the intelligent analysis of general and specific situations should disclose just when varying techniques should be brought into vogue. Even an orderly retreat, at times, becomes necessary. But, we should all know where we propose to move and act!

Need for Guidance

Guidance possesses magnified significance for the education of the Negro. To be more specific, a new leadership must

(*Continued on page 267*)

Claude Harvard, mechanical genius of The Ford Motor Company, demonstrating remarkable measuring machine, accurate to one-millionth of an inch, which he helped develop and build

The Negro Sculptor

By James V. Herring

In this second of three articles Professor Herring tells of the contributions Negro sculptors have made and the influence of their work on the art of America and the world

SCULPTURE is an ancient and venerable art, the date of its origin is unknown.

African Negro sculpture according to some authors, dates back to the times of the ancient Greeks and Egyptians; and today a place of respect and acceptance is assured it among all cultured peoples. The African Negro sculptor worked in metals, ivory, terra cotta or stone; but most of his work is in wood. So beautifully wrought are many of these works, that they are much sought after by artists, collectors, and museums. This has given rise to a large number of imposters, whose works are of an inferior character and of no interest to either the artist or patron. The genuine objects come from the Gold Coast and the Ivory Coast, from Nigeria and the Cameroon, the Congo, Gabon and Benin, the German Archipelago and other places in Central Africa and West Africa. These sculptures are antiques in the sense that they were made at least a hundred years ago; many, of course are of greater age; although their exact date is difficult to determine.

Tribal expansion, and the desire to control the sources of the salt supply is given by James J. Sweeney as the cause of a continual movement of West African tribes toward the sea. "Naturally this continuous movement had its effect in disseminating tribal traditions. Thus in the art productions of the Negro peoples the difficulty in allocating stylistic traits with certainty to definite regions, may be in great part attributed to this fact."

However, "various tribes and districts in Africa tended to utilize certain characteristic designs, by which their works can often be recognized. The Sudan form, for example, tends to be angular and elongated, the Gabon to be bulbous, the Ivory Coast to combine fine surface decoration with strong underlying structure of masses."

The aim of the African Negro sculptor was not design nor non-objective sculpture; had it been he would have devoted himself entirely to these two forms of art and not chosen the difficult task of harmonizing the human form with abstract and decorative motifs.

Influence of African Art

Some European and American sculptors influenced by African Negro forms have experimented with abstract design for its own sake. In painting or sculpture, complete abstraction may involve loss of strong emotional or intellectual interest which is usually attached to objects in the world of concrete experience, such as the human body. "The artist who can transform the body into some new and forceful design shows considerable inventiveness, and draws upon two powerful sources of appeal: representation and plastic form."

Historically, the reason African Negro sculpture is not completely abstract lies in the conditions under which it was made; it functions in the life of the African. The art of the African Negro was fundamentally utilitarian, in the sense of having a use over and above the aesthetic. The use in the case of the greatest works of art, was to serve as an expression of religious feeling, and to represent in a general way the African concept of the gods worshipped. Many carvings were done on household utensils, bobbins for thread, seats, musical instruments, and metal weights, all of which show the African Negro's powerful aesthetic energy and the manner in which he used it for decorative as well as practical purposes. But his greatest works are religious statues which have an effect of vigorous three dimensional solidity, and masks which always present some semblance to human or animal form.

"Spiritual Singer" (Cast stone) by Joseph A. Kersey, Chicago. Entered in the Summer Sculpture show at the Art Institute of Chicago. Mr. Kersey was the only Negro included

To those artists who understand and appreciate the spiritual as well as the authentic art form in African sculpture, it is not surprising that declining influences of 20th century European art should have received new life from the art of the African Negro.

Paul Guillaume, in 1919, organized at the theatre Champs Elyseés a festival at which for the first time Negro poetry was read, Negro music played on ancient instruments, and dances exhibited in the exact rhythm of the archaic ceremonies of the Gabon forest; thus, he brought to all the eminent Parisians—artists, thinkers, and the wealthy of the artistic world, the force, power, and beauty of our ancestral art.

As Albert C. Barnes has said "The eruption of Negro art of the 20th century was not a mingling of two alien and congrous influences, but a recovery of European art of an important element in its own past. The place of the Negro in Modern Art is not that of a parvenu or an intruder, but one who belongs there by natural right and artistic inheritance. Mere inheritance, however distinguished, would not qualify any individual or race for a place among the elect in art. The real secret of the Negro's achievement lies in his temperament, in his natural gifts. An examination of these gifts, as they have been developed or styled by his circumstances, will reveal both the source of his accomplishment in the past and the promise of even greater accomplishment in the future."

It is not difficult to understand why the result of the African Negro's contact with the white race 400 years ago caused a decline in his art; and why he is at present struggling in our democracy, out of a long eclipse.

Shirley W. Porter, writing in THE STATE for Nov. 22nd on "O'Henry's Colored Friends," says that during reconstruction days immediately following General Johnson's surrender, Dr. Porter employed Isam Davis as a horseman and blacksmith. There were a large number of Negro blacksmiths, coopers, wood carvers, and engravers in New England and the south before the Civil War and during the days of reconstruction, many of whose ancestors came from Senegal West Africa and perhaps passed through the now famous Port of Darkar. "African Negro sculpture was the manifestation of a life which was a stable organization,

thoroughly adjusted to its surroundings, and was therefore able to find natural, authentic expression."

Early American Negro Sculptors

The American Negro, torn from his native environment, herded together on southern plantations and given to an incessant toil, was compelled to reconstruct his whole outlook. The first American Negro sculptors were women: Edmonia Lewis, May Howard Jackson, and Meta Worrick Fuller, to name the most famous. Edmonia Lewis was born about 1843. Her early work was full of moralistic sentiment and came soon to the attention of the Abolitionist of the last century. One of her greatest works, "Freedwoman," was well adapted to the moral feelings typically held by the great anti-slavery groups toward such experience. She also modeled portrait busts of Charles Sumner, Robert Gould Shaw, John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln. James A. Porter, writing in ART IN AMERICA for Jan. 1936, says, "Edmonia Lewis left America and went to Rome to study. It is as yet undetermined whether her introduction to the Neo-classical style of sculpture began in America or in Europe." He published in the same article, however, two excellent examples: "Awake and Asleep," by Miss Lewis, works which may be definitely placed in the Neo-classical tradition. Her other subjects such as, "Hagar in the Wilderness," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Morning of Liberty" are all romantic in subject, but their treatment is characteristic of the Neo-classic ideal, the popularity of which is attested during her time by its wide geographical diffusion.

May Howard Jackson was born in Philadelphia in 1877. In 1902 she married William T. S. Jackson of Washington, D. C., where she lived for many years. THE CRISIS speaks of her as a sculptor "who is far less known than is her rightful due." She was withdrawn, shunned publicity, but endowed with unusual ability. Mrs. Jackson was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, was graduated from Tadd's Art School, and was the first colored girl to win a scholarship at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. She was sometime instructor in sculpture in the department of art at Howard university: and acted as a judge in the Harmon Award in Fine Arts, Series 1927. In 1928 she received the Bronze Award from the same foundation. Mrs. Jackson's chief works were portrait busts of Americans of mixed Negro and Caucasian descent. Her ability at this kind of portraiture was marvelous and her exhibits at the Corcoran in Washington and in galleries in New York City, received much favorable comment. Some of her most important works are busts of the late Archibald Grimke and Kelly Miller, W. E. B. Du Bois, William H. Lewis (Assistant United States Attorney General 1909-1913) and Miss Charlotte E. Hunter, which is on loan at Howard university. The last is Mrs. Jackson's finest work of a woman. Considering the limited technical and aesthetic opportunities in America in her time, what she did with the American Negro as a subject in the 19th century, may be compared favorably with what Houdon did for his French and American sitters in the 18th century. Mrs. Jackson's training was similar to the classic trend of contemporary academic taste, but she always modified this by concrete and objective realism.

"Negro Mother and Child" (carved stone) by Alice Elizabeth Catlett, Washington, D. C. Collection of State University of Iowa. First award in sculpture, American Negro Exposition, Chicago, 1940

Meta Warrick Fuller lives in Framingham, Mass., and was born in the same city and in the same year as Mrs. Jackson. She has perhaps received more publicity than any other Negro sculptor. Benjamin Brawley in his book THE NEGRO IN LITERATURE AND ART IN THE UNITED STATES, published in 1918, did much to bring her to the attention of the public, when he said "The sculptor at the present time of assured position is Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller. Whether her position is assured, only time will tell, for much of her reputation rests upon works which were lost in a disastrous Philadelphia fire in 1910." Her works may be divided into two classes: the Romantic and the characteristic traditional Renaissance style. The first is represented by works such as "The Wretched" and "Secret Sorrow," the second, by the "Immigrant in America" and "The Silent Appeal," Mr. Brawley says, "Her early work is not delicate or pretty; it is gruesome and terrible; but it is also intense and vital, and from it speaks the very tragedy of the Negro race."

Mrs. Fuller still lives, "but with these heroic women," to quote Mr. James A. Porter, "—and I mean heroic in the true sense—for against odds and in the face of the most painful self-deprivation, they pursued an unremunerative calling." The first epoch of American Negro sculpture seems to conclude itself, an epoch in all respects identical, let us say, to the main stream of American life in the nineteenth century.

The Modern Sculptors

The second group of American Negro sculptors is considerably larger than our first one and includes men and women who have exhibited and who are represented in some of our best galleries and museums. To mention only a few of them here: Augusta Savage, Elizabeth Prophic, Sargent Johnson, and Richmond Barthé. The work of all of them compares favorably with most European and American sculpture which imitates the Greek and Renaissance tradition. Elizabeth Prophic has worked directly in wood and stone; Sargent Johnson has done excellent mask in metal, while Augusta Savage and Richmond Barthé seem to prefer modelling in clay. Of the two men, Barthé is better known in New York and in the East, while Johnson's work is greatly appreciated in California and the Middle West. Both have received numerous awards.

Augusta Savage for some time headed the Art Center in New York City and also taught in the Savage Studio, which was financed by the Carnegie Corporation through the New York Urban League. Miss Prophic is Instructor in Sculpture at Atlanta University.

Although all of these sculptors have received, and justifiably so, the enthusiastic eulogies of modern critics, none of them have understood nor do they seem likely to understand the structural plastic qualities found in the works of their African forefathers.

Joseph Kersey of Chicago, William Ellisworth Artis of New York, Teodoro Ramos Blanco of Havana, Cuba, and Alice Elizabeth Catlett of Washington, District of Columbia, are among the Negro sculptors of our third and present group whose works are today seriously considered.

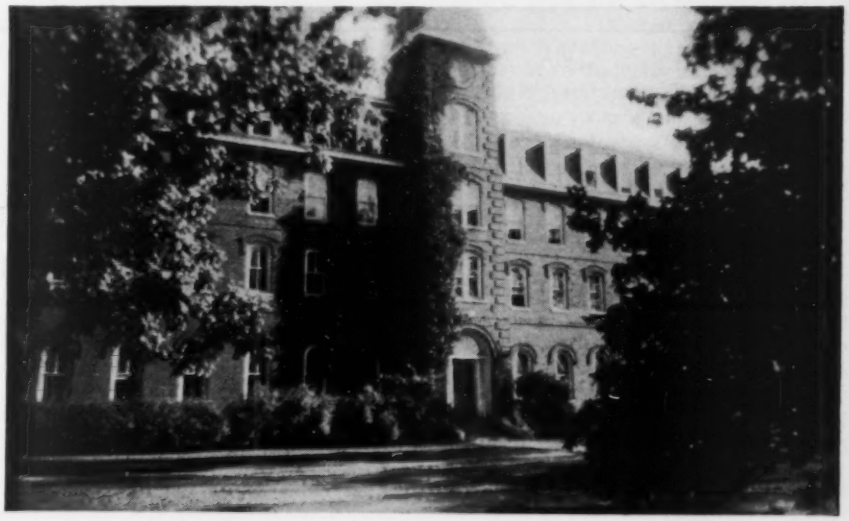
These modern sculptors of the present generation have derived some idea of the varied character of African Negro sculpture. It is to them and their followers, to whom we may look for those vital forms in plastic qualities found in the sculpture of our African ancestors.

Forty-One Receive Diplomas At Barber-Scotia

THE commencement exercises at Barber-Scotia College, May 31 to June 2, brought to a successful close the seventy-fifth year of progress of the institution.

Forty-one graduates received the Junior College Diploma. Highest honors went to Adde Louise Jones of Roanoke, Virginia, and a number of other awards were made at this time; notably the Rebecca Cantey Melton prize given annually by Captain and Mrs. John Edgar Smith of Washington, D. C., to the student in the graduating class rendering outstanding service to the school and showing promise of leadership as well as good citizenship. Adde Jones by an overwhelming vote of the faculty received this award. The Ruth Butler Watts award in music went to Rachel Blades of Columbia, Tennessee. The annual scholarship given to a member of the freshman class attaining the highest number of quality points above fifty went to two students this year, Helen Gibson and Glendora McIlwain. Through the generosity of Mr. William H. Barnhardt of Charlotte, N. C., Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross, Division Secretary of the American Bible Society, presented each member of the graduating class with a Bible.

The alumnae returned to the institution in representative numbers to attend the annual meeting and luncheon. Guest speaker on this occasion was Mrs. Emma Ritchie Anderson, Principal of the Morgan Elementary School, Charlotte, N. C. At this time the gift of a sundial containing the prophetic words "Grow old along with me the best is yet to be" was presented to the school by the out-going class.



FAITH HALL

Barber-Scotia Junior College is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

These events climaxed the series of activities celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of Barber-Scotia College which began formally with Founders Day program on January 27 and was carried through a number of pre-commencement programs which included the dramatic performance of May 16, a patriotic comedy entitled "American Passport," the enjoyable glee club recital of May 22 and the lawn demonstration of calisthenics and rhythmics, May 23.

Barber-Scotia College, reorganized as a Junior College with an all Negro faculty ten years ago, has made outstanding progress. President Cozart announced that service and terminal courses in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping will be offered next school year. He also reaffirmed the belief that the highest outcome in education is stalwart Christian character supported by valuable by-products of scholarship and worthwhile achievements growing out of native interests.

Barber-Scotia Junior College offers a two-year program in general education for students who plan to transfer to other colleges.

Secretarial and Pre-nursing curricula give specific training for those who wish to go immediately into clerical positions, or specialized nurse training.

Wholesome recreation is emphasized. There are many such intramural activities

Dramatic presentation, "Simon the Leper." Much emphasis is placed upon music, dramatics and other cultural activities

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

33rd Annual Conference: With the war-time theme of "Victory is Vital to Minorities", the Association opened its 33rd annual conference in Los Angeles, Calif., on July 14, in the packed auditorium of the Second Baptist Church. In the many sessions leading up to the big Sunday, July 19, mass meeting addressed by Republican leader, Wendell Willkie, there was spirited discussion of the role of Negroes in the war effort, whether Negroes should submerge their fight for full equality during the war or continue to demand justice and a square deal, the fight for equality in education, the poll tax and many other pertinent questions. The conference was welcomed on the opening night by Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., president of the Los Angeles NAACP. The keynote address was delivered by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary.

President Roosevelt sent his usual greeting which was read to the assembled delegates and the public. It follows:

"It is with gratification that I extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its Thirty-Third Annual Conference in Los Angeles.

"I note with satisfaction that the theme of your significant gathering reads 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities.' This theme might well be reversed and given to the Nation as a slogan. For today, as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory.'

"We are, in a sense, a Nation of minorities. By race, by religion, by color, by ancestry, each constituent group is a minority when viewed in relation to our total population. But it is the essence of our democracy that our very differences have welded us into a Nation. And the democratic way of life within that Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

"Your striking theme 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities,' does more than answer our enemies—both domestic and foreign—who seek to accentuate our differences in order to divide our strength. As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you

Raney, Newark, N. J.

PANCAS, Newark, N. J., membership campaign. L. to R. seated: M. S. Jones, Jr., campaign director; Robert Wheeler; Grace Fenderson; Herbert Turk; John A. Jones. Second row: Mrs. Rosamond Stewart; Ruth Ford; Ethel Gant; Meryren B. Pearson; Lucy Farrar-Hall; Mrs. H. Finch; C. Lansing Nevious; Mae Barrett; Mrs. Anthony. Rear row: James Copeland; Fred Clarke; Cornell Foster; James Miller

that your Government will accept its responsibility to you.

Very sincerely yours,"
(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

On July 15, the principal address was delivered by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, and president of Hampton Institute, who spoke on the Negro's place in war time employment. Mrs. Charlotta Bass, editor of the California *Eagle* was the other evening speaker.

On Friday night, July 17, the 27th Spingarn Medal was formally presented to A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters by Bishop J. A. Gregg of the A.M.E. Church, and a national vice-president of the NAACP.

Among other speakers at the various sessions were Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; E. Frederick Morrow, national assistant field secretary; Gloster Current and Dr. J. J. McClendon, Detroit; Crystal Bird Fauset, Washington, D. C.; Thomas N. Roberts, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Amos T. Hall, Tulsa; Walter Hardin, UAW-CIO, Detroit; Karl Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; and George N. Johnson, assistant executive secretary of FEPC, Washington, D. C.

On July 19 the address of Wendell Willkie climaxing the conference was delivered to a packed audience in the Shrine auditorium. The speech was broadcast over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System from 3:15 to 3:30, Pacific War Time.

All sessions except the Sunday meeting were held in the Second Baptist Church of which Rev. J. Raymond Henderson is pastor.

The Washington Front: In its congratulatory message to the President on the anniversary of the signing of Executive Order 8802, the Association commended the progress of the Fair Employment Practices Committee and urged an increase in its budget and authority.

In June the NAACP directors warned against the use of the FEPC as a Negro "catch-all" bureau, to which Chairman Malcolm S. MacLean replied on June 26 that the President contemplated no such scheme but instead had agreed to increase the staff and budget enabling it to extend its facilities to "Awaken other government agencies to carry out both the letter and the spirit of Executive Order 8802".

The Washington Bureau of the NAACP announced the filing on June 22, in the U. S. district court of Virginia, of a suit asking damages of $5,000 and costs on behalf of James Harold, War Department employe, beaten by Theodore Lee, guard at the War Department's building in Arlington, Va., May 18. NAACP attorneys Leon A. Ransom and James A. Washington, Jr., are Harold's counsel.

The NAACP is playing a major role in the fight for passage of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax bill (H.R. 1024). Its investigation discloses that the great majority of northern congressman have signed the discharge petition to bring the bill to the floor of the House. Branch members and the interested public are urged to write representatives from their districts to support the bill.

Checking up on reports that Negroes certified for jobs in the Office of Censorship were being turned down, the NAACP learned from its director, Byron Price, on June 24, that "Our only requirement is ability to perform satisfactorily the intricate and often technical functions of censorship."

Delegates representing 29 Negro and white national organizations met on July 4 at the NAACP Washington Bureau and voted to support a program of cooperation with the Bureau on Negro problems.

Bishop Walls of the AME Zion church sent $131.41 from the Indiana, New York and New England conferences of the church for support of the Washington NAACP Bureau. The Bayonne, N. J., NAACP branch also sent $150 for this purpose.

Buses for Negro Orchestras: Because discrimination against Negroes in the South and elsewhere makes it impossible for Negro bands to get pullman, eating, housing and other accommodations, the NAACP wired Joseph B. Eastman, Office of Defense Transportation head on June 18, to withhold application of the restrictive order to buses used by Negro officers until a conference could be held on the question. On June 25, the conference was held with E. A. Roberts, ODT Assistant director; Nick Simmons of that office, Cab Calloway, representing Negro bands, Walter White and Frank Reeves, administrative assistant at the NAACP Washington Bureau. It is believed that the ODT may allot buses to Negro bands in the South as a result of this conference.

The Association is supporting the fight to abolish jim crow locals within the American Federation of Musicians as a violation of the President's Executive Order, 8802, banning discrimination in labor unions.

War Industry: Thanks to a year of effort by the Bryn Mawr NAACP branch, 14 skilled Negro workers secured jobs at the Autocar company in Ardmore, Pa. Warren F. Chew, branch president, secured the aid of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices in winning the fight.

The Association has informed the FEPC that the all-Negro shipyard of the Sun Shipbuilding company at Chester, Pa., is a violation of the letter and spirit of the President's Executive Order, 8802, because it sets up trade barriers beyond which the Negro worker cannot go. It stated, "the Sun company, by its acts, is delineating a pattern which is dangerous to the American way of life".

Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia NAACP has charged that the racial proportion plan of the local Housing Authority is unsatisfactory because the present location of the projects already erected would not, under this plan, include a fair proportion of Negro defense workers on the basis of needs.

The National Office in telegrams sent June 17 to U. S. housing officials in Washington, D. C., scored the whole quota system limiting the number of Negroes in federal housing. The NAACP declared Negroes are entitled to the same access to publicly financed housing projects as other citizens on the basis of their needs and qualifications.

A hearing in the Michigan Circuit Court was held June 20 at which representatives of the government agencies were called to state their policy with regard to Negroes and other minorities in public housing projects. The project involved was the Colonel Hamtramck Homes, Hamtramck, Mich., a Detroit suburb, where white tenants voted to restrict occupancy to whites, after it had been bi-racial. Judge Miller granted a temporary injunction giving Negroes a seven per cent quota on the basis of racial proportionalism. The NAACP criticized this as unsound since Negro population rapidly changes in abnormal times like these.

New Trial Ordered: Deciding that the trial judge had failed to charge the jury that it is the right of a man to defend his home, the South Carolina State Supreme Court reversed on July 6, the

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conviction of Sammie Osborne (17) for killing a white landlord on August 17, 1941. The Columbia, S. C., NAACP and the national office secured the services of two prominent white lawyers to defend Osborne. The NAACP is planning for a new trial.

Negro school teachers in New Orleans have rejected the local school board's plan to gradually equalize their salaries with those paid whites over a five-year period as unsatisfactory.

Porters Brotherhood Life Member: Newest Life Member of the NAACP is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters whose $500 check was received late in June.

The Newark, N. J., NAACP recently closed its most successful membership drive in 20 years with 1535 members.

Children of New York's Free Synagogue school contributed $10 from their Keren Ami—"Fund of my People" to the NAACP for "the fine service you are rendering".

Graduates

(*Continued from page 252*)

Shaw University	510	53
Johnson C. Smith University	500	110
Alcorn A. & M. College	463	67
Fisk University	461	70
Bethune-Cookman College	544	..
Stowe Teachers College	446	48
Clark College	423	46
Bennett College	416	92
Spelman College	408	63
Allen University	385	49
Miles College	380	35
Lincoln University, Pa.	374	67
Morehouse College	361	46
Bluefield State Teachers College	348	39
LeMoyne College	344	48
Meharry Medical College	344	..
Fort Valley State College	332	30
Louisville Municipal College	324	34
Knoxville College	310	46
Dillard University	309	34
Talladega College	307	50
Paine College	288	31
Atlanta University	267	22
Livingstone College	251	54
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute	250	80
St. Augustine's College	228	46
Cheyney Training School for Teachers	218	35
Claflin College	199	29
Florida N. & I. Jr. College	190	..
Tougaloo College	190	28
Coppin Teachers College	178	66
Voorhees N. and I. School	159	..
Rust College	156	20
Atlanta Univ. School of Social Work	140	..
Gammon Theological Seminary	71	..
Virginia Theological Seminary	30	6
Total	32338	3651

School	Number enrolled	(white) A.B. or B.S.
Wayne University	594	23
Ohio State University	431	24
College of City of New York	250	..
Teachers College, Columbia	229	7
University of Kansas	159	14
University of Illinois	142	11
Western Reserve University	115	6
Indiana University	98	13
Boston University	65	5
Oberlin College	42	1
Northwestern University	41	3
Kansas State College of Agric. and Applied Science	41	4
University of Nebraska	26	2
University of Denver	21	5
Purdue University	21	3
Loyola University	17	..
University of Arizona	15	3
Pacific Union College	14	..
Harvard College	14	1
Drew University	13	..
Pennsylvania State College	12	..
Omaha University	12	2
Harvard University	12	..
Union Theological Seminary	11	..
New Mexico University	9	..
Law School of Harvard	8	..
Creighton University	7	1
Simmons College	7	..
University of Buffalo	6	1
Union Theological Seminary at at Columbia U.	6	..
Mount Holyoke College	5	1
Wellesley College	5	..
Radcliffe College	5	..
Mass. Institute of Technology	5	..
Bates College	4	4
Bowdoin College	4	1
Colorado College	3	1
Macalester College	3	..
Rutgers College	3	..
Smith College	3	1
Aurora College	2	..
Bradley Polytechnic Institute	2	..
Harvard School of Public Health	2	..
Harvard Divinity School	2	..
Syracuse University	2	..
Tufts College	2	..
Brown University	2	1
DePauw University	1	..
Beloit College	1	1
Clark University	1	..
Harvard Graduate School of Education	1	..
University of Cincinnati	(not given)	16
Total	2496	155
Grand Total (A.B.-B.S.)	34834	3806

HIGHER DEGREES

Master's Degree

Atlanta University	60
Howard University	35
Teachers College, Columbia University	30
Atlanta Univ. School of Social Work	26
Fisk University	15
Virginia State College for Negroes	13
University of Illinois	10
Western Reserve University	9
University of Kansas	9
Ohio State University	8
Prairie View State College	7
Indiana University	7
Northwestern University	5
Wayne University	5
Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences	4
Boston University	4
University of Cincinnati	4
Virginia Union University	3
Howard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences	3
Hampton Institute	2
Drew University	2
Oberlin College	2
Radcliffe College	2
Lincoln University, Mo.	1
University of Denver	1
Loyola University School of Social Work	1
Pennsylvania State College	1
New Mexico University	1
Simmons College	1
Michigan State College	1
Wellesley College	1
New York University	1
Total	274

Howard Professional Schools

Dentistry	17
Law	8
Medicine	34
Pharmacy	4
Religion	11
Social Work	6
Total	80

Meharry Medical School

Medicine	50
Dentistry	11
Nursing	14
Total	75

Doctors of Philosophy

Augustus C. Phillips	Ohio State University
Earl Edgar Dawson	University of Kansas
Dunbar Simms McLaurin	University of Illinois
William Wallace Dowdy	Western Reserve University
James P. Brawley	Northwestern University
Robert Spencer Beale	Pennsylvania State College
Robert Lewis Gill	University of Michigan
Ivan Earle Taylor	University of Pennsylvania
Frederick A. Jackson	New York University
George H. Spaulding	University of Pennsylvania
J. Irving E. Scott	University of Pittsburgh
William H. Gray, Jr.	University of Pennsylvania (12)

Other Degrees

(Including Honorary Degrees)

Howard University: Bachelor of Music (3), Bach. of School Music (5), Cert. in Oral Hygiene (2), Doctor of Laws (3), Doctor of Ed. (3)

(*Continued on page 269*)

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—Assets of $23,470,225.63
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Steamship lines engaged in the transportation of war materials are war industries and come under Executive Order 8802, which outlaws discrimination based on race, creed and national origin, according to an opinion rendered by John Lord O'Brian, general counsel of the War Production Board, to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and announced by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee.

This opinion was requested in the light of numerous complaints reaching the committee from seamen and other shipworkers who allege that they have been denied jobs solely because of their race, religion, or national origin.

Mr. Cramer also announced the addition of two senior field representatives to the Committee's staff—Maceo W. Hubbard, Philadelphia, Penn., and Ernest Green Trimble, Lexington, Ky., both lawyers.

Mr. Hubbard is a graduate of Lincoln University and Harvard Law School. For several years he has been associated with the firm of Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia, Penn.

Florida N.&I. President

(*Continued from page* 248)

In May, 1936, Doctor Gray married Miss Hazel Yates of Louisiana. Two children, Marion, age 3 and William, III, age 9 months have blessed this union. At present Mrs. Gray is pursuing advanced work toward her Master's degree in Home Economics at Temple University and expects to join her husband in September in Saint Augustine.

College and School News

(*Continued from page* 245)

R.O.T.C. in field artillery. The unit at West Virginia State is the only one designated for the training of colored artillery officers for the U. S. Army. Students taking the course will be furnished clothing and equipment, and upon graduation will have an opportunity to become officers in Negro regiments.

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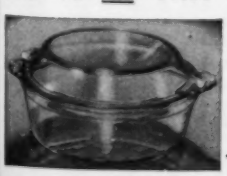

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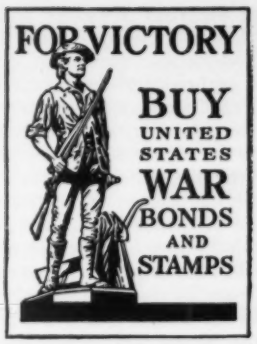

Signal Corps civilian training has also been started at the college with instruction of two units of twenty-five each of civilian mechanic learners in radio. Appointees to this training qualify by passing a civil service examination and during training they receive $85 a month. Upon graduating they are assigned to a Signal Corps Repair Base for duty with pay beginning at $1440 a year.

Education for Integration

(*Continued from page* 260)

be deliberately sought and trained for our group. The period of paternalism and pseudo-moralism as the prime quality of the Negro leader is passé. I, for one, cannot subscribe to the theory that it is folly to prepare for occupational endeavors which are not yet open to the Negro. To my mind, the primary step in achieving a new occupational horizon is encompassed in training our best-qualified persons, so that they can persistently demand employment in occupational areas now closed to them. To accomplish this end, a guidance program should be designed which will survey not altogether the field, but also the inherent capabilities of Negro youth and then make certain that these capabilities are developed. In a word, our most intelligent minds must be trained for leadership and action.

Education for the Negro, also, must take into consideration the mass of Negro people who do and must live a day-by-day existence. Somehow or other, I look askance at the run-of-mine Negro History Week Program. The glorification and deification of such personages as Crispus Attucks, Frederick Douglass, and George Washington Carver, for their most commendable accomplishments, has outserved its original purpose. The Negro History Week Celebration, instead, should be transmuted into a year-round program, in which each Negro is made aware of his peculiar characteristics as a functioning American citizen. Here again, the formal educative agency—the Negro separate school—must take the lead. Over and beyond this, the spirit of scientific research must operate, to the extent that significant fact-finding studies relating to the present status of the Negro in America, will be prosecuted in order to secure data which might be disseminated to all Negroes—young and old alike. This, perhaps, will call for a prescribed program of reading and interpretation. The type of research and survey to which I refer though, is not the usual apologetic study in support of the doctrine of Negro inferiority—a propaganda technique of the white man. What I suggest is that we get wise to our own possibilities and combat distorted and vicious propaganda with equally as valid and objective propaganda!

Issuing from the collection of pertinent data which I propose above, might be the organization of a militantly-aggressive group of virile individuals, drawn from both races, which would plan an intelligent assault upon practical problems, at the very source of their origin and existence. This group, which would include both educators and laymen, could initiate its planning program in all educative agencies—formal and informal alike—and then spread its activities out into the various areas of attrition. Such program, it should be observed, cannot be consummated over-

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Education for Integration

(*Continued from page 260*)

night. Long-term objectives must be established and courageous persons, dedicated to a thoroughgoing program, involving many disappointments and sacrifices, must man the program. Dare I even suggest that supreme sacrifices would be in the offing? The current controversy over the Sojourner Truth Housing Project in Detroit is a case in point! Then, too, the Negro must not permit himself to be beguiled into accepting a token representation—pallative rewards for a few—which serve to camouflage the continuing policy to keep the mass of Negroes in an inferior position.

On the other side of the picture, we must realize that the Negro must upgrade certain social characteristics so that he might rightfully expect integration into American society. Such problems as decorum in public and private places, health conditions, social etiquette, use of cosmetics, manner of dress, and esthetic and cultural development should be of immediate concern in the education of the Negro—for, at times, our shortcomings in this respect, could and do justify the ghetto!

Finally, it should be stated that not until the Negro secures full (or fuller) integration into the American way of life will he be able in pre- or post-war activity to share in the formulation of a blue print for an altered world order. In sum, then, the Negro will hardly be included in any planning groups, or proposals for a new world order, until he gains a stature in the present world order which cannot be ignored. To state it in a positive fashion, when the Negro becomes a potent factor in the present American society, to the point that he shares equitably in the functions of the democratic order, then he can be assured of participation in any future planning programs.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorneys outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights.

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Graduates

(*Continued from page 266*)

Meharry Medical College: Certificates in Anesthesia, Medical Technology and Radiology (4)
Ohio State University: Certified Graduate Nurse (1)
Western Reserve University: Certificate in Public Health Nursing (1)
Drew University: Bachelor of Divinity (2)
University of Nebraska: Graduate Certificate in Social Work (1)
Union Theological Seminary: B. D. (3)
Wiley College: Doctor of Laws (1) D.D. (1), Doctor of Literature (1), Honorary Master of Education (1)
Prairie View State College: Diploma Nursing Education (7)
Virginia State College for Negroes: L. L. D. (1)
Lincoln University, Pa. Bachelor of Sacred Theology (4)
Morehouse College: L. L. D. (2)
Talladega: Mus. B. (3)
Livingstone College: B. D. (2)
Florida Normal and Industrial Jr. College: Associates in Art (45)
Gammon Theological Seminary: B. D. (8), Bachelor of Religious Education (2)
Virginia Theological Seminary and College: Bachelor of Theology (1)
Boston University: B. S. T. (3), Bachelor of Laws (1)
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(*Continued from page 258*)

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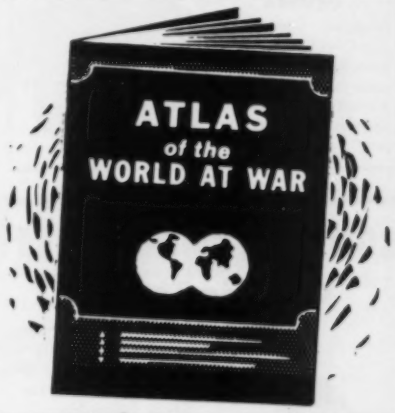

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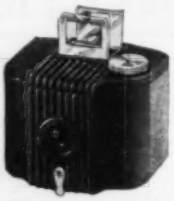

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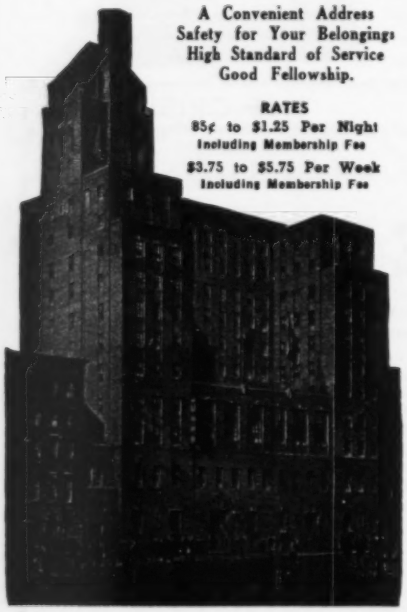

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Science is Mr. Hodge's first love, and as a teacher of this subject, he built up Sumner's physics and chemistry departments to a standard far above that for high schools at that time. He formed one of the early wireless radio clubs in the city, and radio is still his hobby.

The principal's activities have been a significant influence in the community. He was one of the early presidents of the N.A.A.C.P. branch. He has taken an active part in the Boy Scout organization, the Y.M.C.A., the First Baptist Church where he is a trustee, and in many projects which affect the youth of Kansas City, Kansas. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha and Sigma Pi Phi fraternities.

Mr. Hodge is a member of the National Education Association and was appointed to that organization's advisory committee to cooperate with the American Teachers' Association, of which he is also a member. He attends educational conferences and seminars to aid him in his administrative duties.

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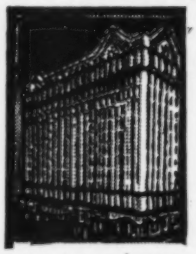

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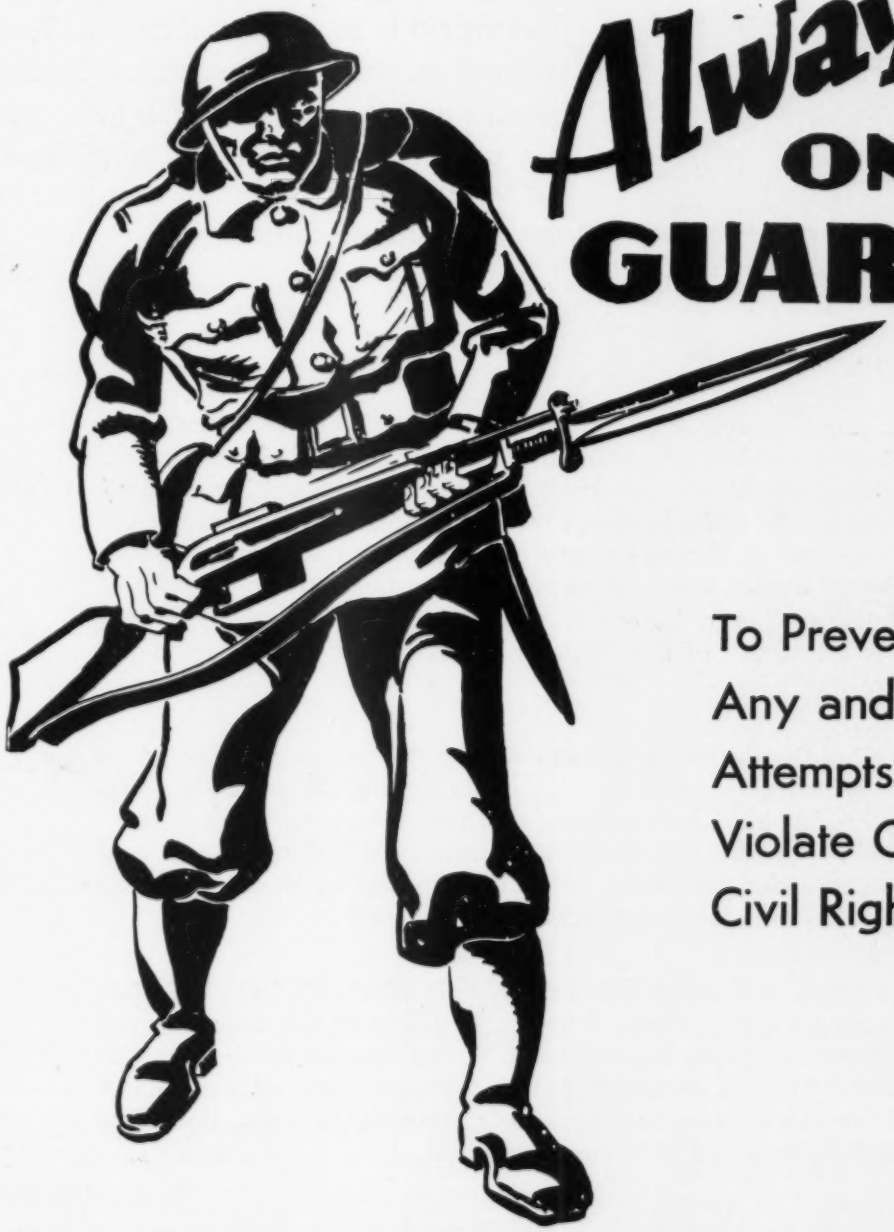

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The world is in a turmoil and men and women in the Life Insurance Business realize that there is a big job to be done, not only for this country, but likewise for widows and orphans, and they will not shirk these duties.

Airplanes, guns, ships, tanks and many other implements of war are needed to overcome the enemies of this and allied nations; therefore, Insurance Companies are putting millions of dollars into Uncle Sam's hands to enable him to carry on. Man-power is also necessary to operate the equipment which is being turned out in increasing quantities in this "Arsenal of Democracy" and here too, these companies are contributing their full share of the "Flower of the Nation" to help win the war.

In all of the things, which are vital to the peace and happiness and security of everyone in this country, life insurance is carrying on, but at the same time it is not unmindful of its duty to provide personal security, economic and independence and protection for the family in times of peace or stress and such activities conform to the American way of life.

The personnel of the SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC. is always on guard for the welfare of the country, and likewise for those who intrust to it the care of their insurance funds. Careful management and many years of experience and ample capital and reserves guarantee that this Company will fully meet all of these obligations.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VA., INC.

HOME OFFICE: Third and Clay Streets, Richmond, Virginia

LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AT LOW COST

Operating in State of Virginia and District of Columbia